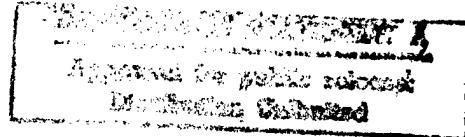


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Korean Affairs Report



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23 January 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ASSESSES ECONOMIC TASKS IN NEW YEAR

SK060203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Economic Tasks for 1985"]

[Text] There are numerous economic tasks the nation has to do in the new year amid many precarious variables, including the unforeseen, at home and abroad.

In this respect, more efforts are needed to cement the national economy's foothold to maintain the sound and substantive economic progress overcoming ever-intensifying international competition in various fields.

During the year, marking the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, the nation's per capita GNP is expected to surpass the \$2,000 level while its commodity exports are anticipated to exceed the \$30 billion mark.

These figures serve as a good milestone to renew our resolve to advance forward in the years ahead.

It is reassuring to learn that the nation's exports last year totalled \$29,150 million or an excess of 8 percent over the targeted \$27 billion. Thus the 1984 achievement represented an increase of 20.3 percent over the preceding year's \$24,223 million.

Among major probable variables affecting our economy this year will be the economic talks between South and North Korea, which are now scheduled to resume on January 17. The prospects of the inter-Korean dialogues are uncertain, but a tangible progress if ever made is likely to affect the nation's economy in certain ways.

With the year also marking two decades after the restoration of formal diplomatic ties between Seoul and Tokyo, a new dimension in binational economic cooperation should be sought, along with a steady increase in mutual exchanges on a broad spectrum.

Particularly essential in the process of improving and deepening economic ties between the two nations will be structural improvements of the present pattern, which has resulted in chronic and ever-growing trade deficits in disfavor of Korea.

Another major variable to our economy concerns economic relations with the United States, the largest export market of Korea, in view of mounting U.S. trade protectionism and a possible economic showdown this year.

It is imperative to realign our ranks and files and take effective strategies to cope with various trade barriers being imposed by our major trading partners.

What we should also be concerned about most seriously is our ever-growing foreign debts, now amounting to \$42.2 billion or about half of the GNP.

Not only government economic planners but business leaders stress the importance of concerted efforts to reduce the foreign debt burden by improving the international balance of payments this year and thereafter.

From the beginning of the new year, private economic organizations including the Federation of Korean Industries, made up of large businesses, are staging an allout campaign to save foreign exchanges and reduce foreign debts.

To this end, leading businessmen publicly stated that their businesses would refrain from importing nonessential commodities while promoting the import substitution industry vigorously.

But then, there is difficulty in economizing on the use of foreign exchanges in the face of the existing industrial policy to promote domestic industries' international competitiveness.

The difficulty arises because the program designed to enhance the international competitive edge requires large-scale investment in technical renovation and the replacement of industrial facilities. The huge investment, as a matter of fact, cannot be met by domestic savings and local banking industries alone.

Consequently, badly needed to effect a saving of foreign exchange and reduction of foreign liabilities are a substantial increase in domestic savings and the invigoration and improvement of domestic banking and financing industries.

Foreign exchange may be saved by refraining from importing foreign goods and by reducing the consumption of imported commodities. However, it is true that there are many limitations in ways of saving foreign currency in view of the present import structure and the people's propensity for foreign products.

In the case of last year, about 90 percent of the total imports were capital goods and raw materials, while the rest being consumer goods.

Accordingly, the first approach to curb the imports should be found in economizing on the consumption of foreign raw materials as well as foodgrains and fodder.

Also important is to take drastic steps to encourage the import substitution industry, producing internationally competitive quality capital goods including machinery.

CSO: 4100/117

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS SOUTH'S ECONOMY VULNERABLE, DEPENDENT ONE

SK071538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "South Korean Economy Is Most Vulnerable Colonial Dependent One."

It says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is ridiculously loud-mouthed about "growth" of the South Korean economy, but, it in fact, means the growing inducement of foreign capital and worsening foreign indebtedness and poverty.

Dwelling on the vulnerability of the South Korean economy, the article writes:

The South Korean economy today is a sample of a vulnerable colonial economy virtually dependent on the imperialists and foreign monopoly capital.

It depends on American, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital in all aspects of production but labor. And it has to rely on foreign market to sell its products.

Foreign monopolies keep a firm grip on the South Korean economy through loans and direct investments. The total amount of foreign capital the puppets induced from 1959 to the end of 1983 was 54 billion dollars in loans and 1.8 billion dollars in direct investments, about 56 billion dollars all told.

Foreign capital accounts for more than 65 percent in the total financial investment made for securing equipment in South Korea.

The South Korean economy is a vulnerable dependent economy saddled with debts.

South Korea's foreign indebtedness has topped the mark of 50 billion dollars, of which 35 percent is short-term debts. The world's biggest indebtedness reflects the vulnerable nature of the South Korean economy.

Accordingly, each head of the South Korean population is saddled with 1,200 dollars and each family with over 6,000 dollars.

The foreign debt has rapidly increased since traitor Chon Tu-hwan took office.

It swelled by 27 billion dollars over the last four years since his usurpation of power.

The South Korean economy depends on the import of raw material and fuel, to say nothing of facilities and technology.

South Korea imports 70 percent of machines and equipment, (?100) percent of principal machines, 80 percent of the needed resources, 108 percent of important raw material, oil, raw cotton and coke, 95.5 percent of iron ores, 99 percent of timber, 75 percent of pulp and 53.4 percent of food.

This is why South Korea is most seriously affected by the capitalist economic market.

GNP dropped 6.2 percent in South Korea in 1980 because of the world oil fluctuation in 1979.

The South Korean economy cannot keep itself going without export as it is of the lopsided import-manufacture-export style.

The puppets are conducting a "bleeding export" of goods at lower prices than production cost while yielding to humiliating restrictions put by the United States and Japan both known as biggest importers of South Korean goods.

They are exporting their goods at the prices 30-40 percent lower than world market prices and, consequently, their trade deficit is on a sharp increase.

The South Korean economy is caught up with a chronic crisis and fluctuation.

The real income of people diminishes and their living conditions go from bad to worse as there are millions of jobless people, 500,000-600,000 farmers have left their villages, commodity prices are skyrocketing and wages and agricultural produce purchase prices frozen.

The vulnerability, dependence and bankruptcy of the South Korean economy are an inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the puppet clique's treacherous policy.

CSO: 4100/115

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GUYANESE GROUP SUPPORTS KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

SK080807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--An annual convention of the Guyana committee for support of Korea's reunification was held on December 23 in a region of the fourth province of Guyana.

Basdeo Bhaggan, chairman of the committee and parliamentary secretary of the cabinet, stressed in his speech that the committee should continue the movement for solidarity with the Korean people until the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will have been realized.

Walter Bipat, general secretary of the committee, said in the annual report:

The proposals made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and holding tripartite talks are most realistic and just national-salvation propositions.

Our committee will in the new year make more energetic efforts for bringing earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, thereby contributing to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the Korean people.

We scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialist aggression troops for causing a shooting incident in the area of the Panmunjom conference room some time ago and killing guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering such outrage to be the most shameless and brigandish act intended to key up tensions in Korea.

Our committee also rejects determinedly the 1988 Olympic Games slated in Seoul.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the convention.

CSO: 4100/115

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM HWAN PROPOSES MEETING WITH SOUTH COUNTERPART

SK090219 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0118 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Proceeding from the sincere stand of cherishing dialogue and trying to make it a success, we have endured everything, and planned to sit again with your side face to face in the new year, although your side committed a disgraceful act of provoking our side in November last year in the Panmunjom shooting incident. Nevertheless, even before the displeasure over the Panmunjom shooting incident has vanished from our heart, your side is again trying to openly stage grave military maneuvers against us. Nothing can justify this, and this can never be welcomed.

Furthermore, the authorities of your side, while saying that the military exercise of attacking our side will be staged, have requested that our side observe the military exercises. This is an impolite act which is incomprehensible. At the same time, trying to justify the military exercises by describing them as normal practice is unplausible hypocrisy at a time when dialogue is being conducted.

If your side insistently stages the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises, it would be difficult to hold the second round of North-South talks as scheduled. We hope that the economic talks, which have been arranged with so much effort, will make smooth progress without discontinuation.

At this responsible moment, I propose to meet you face to face in Panmunjom before the forthcoming economic talks in order to discuss measures to overcome the difficulties created.

I request that the date and time of the contact between us be before 17 January, the date scheduled for the second round economic talks, and that your side decide on the specific date and time.

I expect your affirmative reply.

[Signed] 9 January 1985, Kim Hwan, vice premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK.

CSO: 4110/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

S.KOREAN WORKER'S STRUGGLE SUPPORT--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' paper under the influence of "the ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), carried an article by the general secretary of "the Metropolitan Liaison Council for Japan-South Korea People's Solidarity" calling for an intensified movement for solidarity with the South Korean workers. He notes that the "new age" of Japan and South Korea advertised by the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets these days "is a fiction for tightening the dark fusion and maintaining and strengthening the anti-popular master-servant relations" on the basis of "false repentance" and "there is nothing new in it." Noting that the struggle of the South Korean workers for democratic freedom and vital rights has grown in scope and strengthened entering the 1980s, he recalls that the Workers Welfare Council and the Chonggye Garment Workers Union were newly organized last year. Expressing support to the struggle of the South Korean workers, he called for seeking a joint struggle with them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

KIM YONG-SAM HOUSE ARREST--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on January 8 placed Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, under house arrest, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The fascist clique let loose over 100 puppet police to surround Kim's home in Seoul suburb at dawn and stop people calling at the house, said the report. This brigandish repressive step was taken after a "senior official" of the puppet police appeared at his house on the night of January 6 and conveyed to him a "message" from the puppet state prosecutor's office "warning" him that force would be used if he continued political activities. Kim Yong-sam who had been conducting activities for democracy through the Council for the Promotion of Democracy called on South Koreans at a press conference on January 5 to boycott the "National Assembly elections" expected in February, if the Chon Tu-hwan group did not allow fuller democracy. This upset the fascist clique. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

SOUTH'S 'TAX INVESTIGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet tax administration agency has decided to start a "tax investigation" into persons who live a "luxurious life", blaring that it would collect heavier taxes from them, according to a radio report from Seoul. This is one more ridiculous

fraud of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Not much penetration is needed why the puppet clique has launched such a false propaganda at the beginning of the year, inviting the derision of the people. A tiny handful of the privileged clan headed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and social parasites are battening by bleeding the people white and practicing every conceivable scandal and are lolling in luxuries, squandering money. They throw away bundles of money to the tune of 500,000 and one million won in a nightly drinking. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are trying to lull, if only a little, the growing voices of the people denouncing the privileged clan and social parasites. Last year, too, the puppets made quite a noise about the "control of luxurious persons" and "movement for a sound life." But, all this turned out to have been a tricky drama for concealing their corrupt life and evading public censure. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

FOREIGN CONDEMNATION OF PANMUNJOM SHOOTING--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification sent a message of solidarity to the Korea-Cuba Committee for Solidarity. In the name of the entire Cuban people it strongly protests and denounces the killing of guards of the DPRK side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Panmunjom conference room area. The unpardonable act of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the message says, was part of the deliberate and premeditated war provocation maneuvers of the splittists who seek permanent division, laying obstacles to peace in Korea and her reunification, and a move of the criminals who are trying to create a terror-ridden atmosphere against the security in the conference room area of the armistice commission, not wanting dialogue between the North and the South of Korea arranged with much difficulty by the sincere and persistent efforts of the DPRK Government. The Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification strongly demands the U.S. Government to punish the criminals at once and give up without delay all the war provocation moves that go against the will of the Korean people. The British committee for supporting Korea's reunification made public a statement on December 9 branding the murderous firing by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army as another deliberate provocation against the DPRK. The Peruvian paper LA CRONICA on December 9 stressed that the U.S. forces' side is wholly to blame for the murderous firing in Panmunjom. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--Fourteen South Korean people speaking at a meeting held at a Christian memorial hall in Seoul on January 7 manifested their determination to fight for democracy in society and the peaceful unification of the country, according to an AP report from Seoul. Those attending the meeting included religionists Ham Sok-hon and Chi Hak-sun, poet Ko Un, professors and lawyers. They urged the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to guarantee the safety of Kim Tae-chung if he returned from the United States. In a wide-ranging exchange on the state of democracy in South Korean society they called for a struggle for a "free press, democracy and the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula." They also urged the lifting of a "government" blacklist that still bars 15 people from taking part in politics and includes both Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

NODONG SINMUN OFFICIALS JAPAN VISIT--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Socialist Party plans to invite North Korea's party organ NODONG SINMUN officials this month to Tokyo as the government has lifted sanctions against North Korea as of January 1, 1985. The Japanese party will also seek ways for contacts between the journalists from North Korea and the Japanese Government. Tokyo's sanctions were imposed after the North Korean agents were found implicated in a bomb attack in Rangoon on October 9, 1983 which killed 17 members of an entourage accompanying South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to Burma. The JSP reportedly considers inviting another group from Pyongyang, to mark the replacement of co-president of North Korean-Japanese friendship society for the North Korean side--from Hyon Chun-kuk to Kim U-chong. Furthermore, the Japanese Socialist discussed the possibilities of visits by North Korean Workers' Party members once the NODONG SINMUN staff's visit turns successful. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/117

BRIEFS

U.S. CULTURAL CENTER THREAT--[Pusan--YONHAP] [Dateline as published] At around 2100 on 7 January, a man believed to be in his forties, called the situation room at the Pusan City Police Headquarters and said that "he would blow up the U.S. Cultural Center at 1600 on 8 January." After saying this, the caller abruptly hung up the phone. According to police officer Choe Pyong-kun, 20, who was in the situation room at the time the phone call was made, the male caller, believed to be in his forties judging by his voice, called the situation room, said "I will blow up the U.S. Cultural Center," and then abruptly hung up. While strengthening security around the U.S. Cultural Center, the police decided to check people passing by the Cultural Center and to investigate the area around the building. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korea 8 Jan 85 p 11 SK]

'ANTIELECTION' STUDENT ARRESTS--Police yesterday apprehended a Seoul National University student who had been sought on suspicion of launching activities opposing the upcoming National Assembly election. Chong Hyon-tae, 22, a senior of the Korean language education department, is suspected of having distributed "illegal" leaflets and having staged other activities opposing the election committee formed by a group of university students in November, said the police. Chong was caught near Myongji College in Namgajwa-dong, Sodaemun-gu. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

DKP TV DEBATES PROPOSAL--The main opposition Democratic Korea Party is expected to propose that major political parties hold television debates for the fair conduct of the upcoming National Assembly election. The DKP decided to make the proposal during a subcommittee meeting of its election preparation headquarters yesterday. Kim Yun-tok, chairwoman of the subcommittee, told reporters that her party will suggest that the state-run KBS-TV be used for the contemplated debate. She said the subcommittee also decided to create a panel at each of the party's 92 local chapters to gather information on election law violations. The DKP plans to publish such violations, she said. Kim said the DKP also plans to organize a team and send it to local chapters to investigate reported violations. The parliamentary election is expected in mid-February, possibly February 12. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/118

GROWTH RATE OF 7.3 PERCENT EXPECTED IN ECONOMY

SK071220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to grow 7.3 percent in real terms this year, compared with last year's growth rate of 7.5 percent, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) reported Monday.

In its report on 1985 economic prospects, the government-financed economic think tank also predicted that the nation's current account deficit will reach 950 million U.S. dollars, 250-450 million dollars over the government's projection.

Commodity prices are expected to rise by only 1-2 percent this year, reinforcing the trend toward low prices.

In its review of Korea's economic performance last year, the KDI related the government's stringent retrenchment policy to the nation's lack of significant improvement in its international payments position. Despite a 9 percent gain in world trade and a 30 percent rise in U.S. imports last year, the nation's commodity shipments overseas increased by only 10-11 percent in real terms.

The effectiveness of this year's economic programs will depend largely on how well the government deals with such problems as insolvent and depressed industries, concentration and monopolization of businesses and the need to normalize the banking and financing industries.

Although the mounting trade barriers set up by various developed nations is expected to stifle the growth rate of Korean exports this year, the balance of international payments should improve by 500 million dollars. Imports will be reduced substantially, and as a result, the financial burden on enterprises will be eased considerably, according to the report.

Exports of electronics and machinery will increase steadily, while those of steel and textile products will face setbacks this year. Repeating the trend of 1984, imports of parts and capital goods are expected to rise steadily this year.

The report predicted that the nation will incur a deficit of 800 million dollars in its invisible trade account this year, the same as last year's level. A sagging overseas construction market and rising international interest rates are expected to contribute to the invisible deficit.

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

YONHAP REPORTS ON 1984 MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH

SK080908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 8 Jan (YONHAP)--Due mainly to the continued stringent monetary policy of the government, South Korea's money supply grew by only 9 percent last year, far less than 1983's 14.7-percent hike, the Bank of Korea (BOK) said Tuesday.

The central bank said in a report on monetary movements in 1984 that during the year the total money supply (M2) increased by 2.3 trillion won (2.8 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 830 won).

Taking into account transferrable certificates of deposit (c/d), however, the increase rate stood at 12 percent, the report added.

The low overall rate stemmed mainly from the government's effort to fight inflation by tightening the money supply, BOK officials said.

They cited brisk activities in secondary financing companies and increased liquidity absorption in the foreign sector as other factors that contributed to the decline.

In the public sector, claims on the government decreased by 28.6 billion won from the end of 1983 due to increased tax revenues and strict regulation of public expenditures, according to the report.

Reflecting deteriorated circumstances in the balance of short-term capital account, the foreign sector registered liquidity absorption of 1.1 trillion won last year, compared to 668.7 billion won in 1983, the report said.

On the other hand, claims on the private sector stood at 4.3 trillion won, a mere dip of 2 trillion won from 1983, the report added.

Meanwhile, currency in circulation grew by the relatively low level of 6 percent from 1983, or 385.7 billion won, while currency issuance recorded a 6.3 percent gain, the report added.

The ratio of uncleared bills declined from 0.06 percent in 1983 to 0.05 percent in 1984 in Seoul and from 0.39 percent to 0.3 percent in provincial areas, according to the report.

CSO: 4100/118

BRIEFS

1985 ECONOMIC GOAL ATTAINMENT--Seoul, 8 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--President Chon Tuhwan expressed his confidence Monday in the attainment of the nation's 1985 economic targets. At a New Year's reception hosted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chon said that continued price stability and quality control are needed to improve the nation's competitive edge on world markets. "Although the world economic outlook is not so bright, this year's economic goal for our country can be achieved if we fully utilize our experience," he emphasized. Chon called on enterprises to redouble their efforts to obtain and exchange technology and information from overseas markets. He also asked entrepreneurs to lead the way in energy conservation and increased savings, which are important for the improvement of price stability and the international balance of payments situation. Chon praised the businessmen for their efforts last year in stabilizing prices, in attaining an appropriate level of economic growth and in exporting goods in excess of targets. More than 1,000 businessmen and other guests, including foreign diplomats, were on hand at the reception. [Text] [Seoul YONAH in English 0050 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/118

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AFRICAN ENVOYS TO VISIT--Some 15 African diplomats assigned to Tokyo will make a four-night five-day observation tour of Korea beginning January 15, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. It is the first time for African diplomats to pay a visit to Korea in a group. They said that the visitors would comprise ministers, councillors, secretaries and other officials from a dozen African diplomatic missions in Tokyo. "The list of visitors has yet to be fixed, but it may include some from the African countries with which Korea does not have diplomatic relations," a source said. The itinerary of the Africans will be focused on visits to industrial plants as their prime concern is to see the economic development and potential of Korea, he explained. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

FREIGHTER HIT OFF IRAN--London, 8 Jan (AFP)--A South Korean freighter, the "Hanlim Mariner," was hit by a missile at 0930 GMT today off the Iranian coast, Lloyds reported here. There was no immediate report of casualties or of the state of the vessel. The 11,307 ton freighter is owned by the Han Lim Shipping Company of Seoul. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 8 Jan 85 NC]

NO FRG-NORTH TIES PLEDGED--Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--Outgoing West German Ambassador to South Korea Wolfgang Eger said Tuesday that his government will not establish official relations with North Korea until major communist countries take up ties with South Korea. Speaking at a farewell dinner in his honor hosted by the Korean-German Centennial Committee in Seoul's Lotte Hotel, Eger stressed that the Bonn government fully understands and supports the Seoul government's peaceful unification policy based on dialogue between the South and North. The envoy said, "Particularly after the Second World War, which had left Germany as well as Korea divided, a close cooperation was developed between our two peoples." Referring to what is called "economic miracles" in West Germany and in South Korea, he said, "Korea and Germany are important economic partners for each other and in frequent political consultations between our governments the problems of divided nations play, of course, a special role." The German ambassador will return home next Wednesday after winding up his diplomatic service in South Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/118

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK FISHERMEN TO EMIGRATE TO ARGENTINA

SK080944 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 8 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean fishermen will emigrate for the first time to Argentina by June to begin fishing operations there, the Korean Office of Fisheries (KOF) said Tuesday.

The KOF will relocate 122 households to Deseado, Santa Cruz, from April to June after the firm in charge of the emigration, Hansung Co, completes all due arrangements with the ministries involved, including the Foreign Ministry, KOF officials said.

The Korean firm plans to direct the emigrants to establish a joint corporation there and to buy four ships, including two refrigerator-boats, in order to exploit the Patagonia fishing bank off the Falkland Islands, the officials said.

The firm will invest 12 million U.S. dollars in the project, which also calls for the construction of 122 houses and a cold-storage plant in the southern provincial town of Deseado.

The Patagonia ground contains 20 million tons of marine resource potential, with a total fish haul of 2.5 million tons annually.

Japan advanced into the same zone in June of 1982 with the intention of catching 150,000 tons to 200,000 tons of fish annually. The bank is especially rich in codfish, cuttlefish and shrimp.

The Soviet Union, it has been learned, also is seeking to fish in the zone.

CSO: 4100/118

GROUP REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE BARRIERS ON ROK GOODS

SK090315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--Trade barriers implemented by advanced countries on imports from South Korea have steadily tightened in recent years and now affect more than 40 percent of the nation's export commodities, a local business organization said Wednesday.

A Korea Trade Promotion Corp report on import regulations by Korea's major trading partners showed that as of the end of November 1984, 111 Korean-made products were under foreign regulations of one type or another.

The figure stood at 89 at the close of 1981 and rose to 94 in 1982 and to 105 in 1983, reflecting heightening protectionist moves in advanced countries, the report said.

By category, quota agreements have shown a relatively minimal upturn. In 1981, the number of export quota agreements Korea reached with importing countries stood at 50. It increased to 52 in 1982 and 50 58 in 1983 but fell to 57 in 1984, the report said.

However, the number of antidumping regulations by advanced countries on Korean-made products has risen sharply from nine in 1981 to 15 in 1982, to 20 in 1983 and to 27 in 1984, according to the report.

Items affected by foreign import regulations include the nation's major export products, such as textiles, footwear, steel and electronic goods,-- all manufactured products for which Korea has gained different degrees of international competitiveness, the report said.

The restrictive trend is likely to continue in the future because the United States and three other nations currently are investigating 22 Korean-made products for possible import regulation, the report said.

It also noted that import regulations by advanced countries are expected to gain further momentum in connection with those nations' pressuring of Korea to open more widely its domestic market based upon the principle of reciprocity.

The report cited the nation's ever-expanding overseas trade as another factor that would add to foreign pressure and called for the establishment of long-term, positive steps to cope with the expected tightening up of foreign trade barriers.

CSO: 4100/118

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL EXTRACTION--Seoul, 7 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's KODECO Energy Co will begin extracting crude oil off the coast of Indonesia's Madura Island next July, the Energy and Resources Ministry announced Monday. The oil exploration firm will build offshore drilling structures with its Indonesian partner, Pertamina, before the end of June, with a 27-million U.S. dollar loan from Citibank of New York. The Madura oilfield contains 22.1 million barrels of proven oil deposits--an average daily yield of 10,000 to 15,000 barrels over more than eight years of output. KODECO and Pertamina have invested 47 million dollars in the offshore oilfield since July 1982, when they began a joint-venture drilling project in the West Madura seabed off the East Javan coast. Although drilling was originally scheduled to begin next month, it was postponed until July because of the delayed construction of an offshore platform, a ministry official explained. The firms plan to set up two exploration wells in the same area before July, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 7 Jan 85 SK]

FISHING IN GABONESE WATERS--Seoul, 31 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean deep sea vessels will begin fishing in Gabonese waters next year, the National Fisheries Administration said Monday. Korea and Gabon signed a fisheries cooperation agreement following negotiations Dec 3-6 in Seoul, opening the way for Korean vessels to fish in waters under the jurisdiction of that African nation. With the agreement, Sam Won Fisheries Co will send a 350-ton trawler to the Gabonese fishing zone in January on a trial basis. The company will pay 8,700 U.S. dollars for shipping operations until the end of July. Korean ships will be prohibited from operating within six miles of the Gabonese coastlines, however, the administration said. If the planned trial fishing operation succeeds, Sam Won may form a joint venture, specializing in fishing and seafood processing in Gabon. Also, the two countries will hold an annual meeting to renew specific terms and conditions of the bilateral fisheries pact. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

ELECTRONIC GOODS EXPORTS--Seoul, 7 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to help boost exports of electronic products this year to 5.3 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 26 percent from last year, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced Monday. Korea exported 4.2 billion dollars worth of various electronic products last year. As a result of recent import restrictions on South Korean color TV sets, the government plans to concentrate on

exports of computers, video tape recorders and microwave ovens. By 1986, the government expects exports of electronics to reach a value of 6.5 billion dollars, up 55 percent from 1985, a ministry spokesman said. If the government is to meet those goals, it will have to help the nation's electronic industry develop new products and to persistently improve new technology, the spokesman said. The government will help the Korean electronic industry produce and export highly advanced integrated circuit semiconductors similar to the 256 kilo dynamic random access memory chips now manufactured by Samsung Co, the spokesman said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 7 Jan 85 SK]

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS EXPORTS--Seoul, 5 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to actively support industry related to industrial plants to attain this year's export target of 2.5 billion dollars worth for the strategic item, officials said Saturday. Officials at the Trade and Industry Ministry said the ministry, which has selected industrial facilities as the export item to lead the nation's heavy and chemical industries, will seek measures to advance into third countries by forming consortia between concerns at home and abroad. It also will extend support to businesses exporting small and medium plants, which are mostly made up of domestic equipment, they said. Last year, Korea reportedly exported 1.75 billion dollars worth of industrial plants, up 33 percent over a year ago. Of the total, based on contracts made for the year, sea oil production facilities, including drilling ships and marine structures, accounted for about 76 percent, followed by electrical facilities with 11.6 percent. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT 5 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/118

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANTI-U.S., ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLE FOR NEW YEAR STRESSED

SK090952 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
8 Jan 85

[Program "Our Party's Assertion": "Summary" of NYONGMYONG CHONSON 1 January editorial: "Let Us Oppose Foreign Forces and Bury Fascism"]

[Text] This year is a meaningful one which will mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation. The 15 August liberation which President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, achieved by defeating the Japanese imperialist brigands was a gift of freedom and emancipation for our people, and an historic opportunity to establish a powerful, independent, and self-reliant state.

Nevertheless, because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, disguised as liberators, the Korean peninsula has been divided and the people in the South have suffered for 40 years under harsh neocolonial fascist rule and in the heartbreaking tragedy of national division.

Our masses can no longer endure the destiny of colonial slavery, and the history of the trial of national division should continue no longer. This is a stark reality.

The great President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, has declared: South Korea is under the U.S. imperialists' colonial, military, and fascist rule. Under such circumstances, what is important for the reunification of our country is to achieve the independence and democratization of the South Korean society.

Achieving the independence and democratization of South Korean society is a way out for South Korea, its most urgent task, and a shortcut to independent reunification.

The U.S. imperialists must be expelled from this land, and their rule over South Korea must be brought to an end in order to achieve the independence of South Korea. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring must be overthrown, and true freedom and rights must be guaranteed to the masses in order to achieve the democratization of the society.

In order to accomplish our New Year's task of the antiforeign and antifascist struggle, more than anything else, our party must be strengthened, its combat capabilities bolstered, and the leading role of party members enhanced. This is important and urgent.

We must make all efforts for the Kimilsongismization of the ranks of the RPR and nurture all party members as the elite of Kimilsongism. By doing so, we must fill the party with the chuche idea, and make it a powerful combat unit consolidated with a single ideology and will. At the same time, we must continue to expand the influence of our party among workers, peasants, and other masses, and accelerate the work of awakening and educating the masses of broad strata in order to strengthen the party's base at the grassroots level. By doing so, we must make our party a lively, flexible, and invincible one, and a powerful force rooted in and united with the masses. In addition, all party members must cherish the great Kimilsongism as a belief and share joy and sorrow with the masses while accomplishing their mission as the warriors of a vanguard unit.

The masses of all strata, seeming independence and reunification, must further awaken and renew their determination this year. In doing so, they must open a new phase in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in the antifascist struggle for democracy while making new progress in paving the way to independent and peaceful reunification.

In the movement of the masses for independence, democracy, and reunification, the participation of workers and peasants and their roles in regional areas are very important, and are urgently demanded by the prevailing situation. While safeguarding the success won last year in the struggle for the rights to exist and the freedom to have true labor unions, workers, peasants, and the rest of the masses must further expand and systematize their struggle in order to seek independence, democracy, and reunification.

Youths and students, whose blood is boiling with patriotism, must drastically expand their ranks and achieve systematic unity. In doing so, they must bolster the ranks of the elite; expand the student movement to all universities, colleges, and students; and seek alliance and unity with the movement of workers and peasants. At the same time, they must make their struggle an anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

This year, the rest of the working class and all other circles must turn out along with workers, peasants, youths, and students in the just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. When all patriotic and democratic forces of all strata unite and struggle as a single force, they can defeat any aggressors and any nation-selling traitors, and can win a shining victory.

The prevailing situation at home and abroad is by no means unfavorable for our struggling masses. It is actually very good. Our future is bright. The world is swept by the torrential current of independence, and the voices of support and solidarity for our just cause and struggle are heard everywhere. The ranks of our supporters and sympathizers are expanding with each passing day.

On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists, their allies, and their stooges, who are running counter to the era of independence, face strong resistance. They suffering a serious crises in the political, economic, and all other fields. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's isolation at home and abroad is deepening.

On the occasion of the North's offering of relief goods for our flood-victims, the bulwark of anticommunism has been shatted and a window for North-South dialogue has opened, thus making the nation's spirit of reunification grow further.

At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are desperately writhing to find a way out from their crises by provoking a new war of aggression and through the fascist oppression of our South Korean people. However, this is their death rattle, and will only accelerate their self-destruction.

Success in the struggle for independence and democratization depends on the struggle of our party and patriotic masses. When all masses turn out and struggle along the path indicated by the great Kimilsongism, the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification will certainly be victorious. This is a matter of course, and is a proven truth.

Let us all rise up on the path directed by the great Kimilsongism, the invincible revolutionary banner, and vigorously struggle in order to expel foreign forces and establish an independent national government on the grave of fascism!

CSO: 4110/058

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1984

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January-February 1984:

On 2 January 1984, on three quarters of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "The Entire People Vigorously Accelerate Socialist Construction in Firm Unity Around the Party": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 6 Jan 84, pp D 8-14: "Acceleration of Socialist Construction Urged"].

On 4 January 1984, at the center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Accomplish This Year's Militant Tasks in Every Sector": The editorial states that Kim Il-song's New Year Address is the militant program for bringing about new advances in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress; stresses that success in the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals lies in how faithfully this year's militant tasks are accomplished; calls for vigorously expediting the five front construction of Sunch'on, Anju, Ch'ongjin, Namp'o and Hamhung districts; calls for all party members and workers to display once again the might of the country and the prowess of the Korean people by engaging in this year's battle; exhorts party organizations to perform politico-organizational work to enable all the functionaries and workers to implement Kim Il-song's New Year Address and unconditionally accept the tasks derived from party policy; notes the importance of steadfastly waging battle with targets and operations closely aligned; urges functionaries in the Administration Council committees and ministries and provincial economic guidance committees to perform their economic organizational work and production supervision better including equipment management, materials provision, technical guidance and manpower organization; calls for all sectors and units in the national economy to thoroughly implement the militant tasks set forth in Kim Il-song's New Year Address, fan the flames of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" and achieve continual high watermarks in socialist construction.

On 6 January 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrate Fire Power on the Coal Industry": The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on upholding the slogan that increasing coal production is first, second and third this year; calls coal the food of the country's

chuche industry; states the demand for coal has increased considerably now that a general march is on to accomplish the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective goals; emphasizes that ample supplies of coal must be delivered to the factories and enterprises so they can normalize production at a higher level and achieve their quotas by day, 10 day period, month and quarter without fail; calls for large-scale reconstruction and expansion of the coal mines in areas with large coal deposits such as the Anju district, Sunch'on, Knagdong, and the northern area; urges all functionaries in the coal industrial sector to go down to the coal extraction sites and pit construction areas and concretely ascertain the situation, organize and direct the tasks and arrange that everything lacking be provided; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the miners and explain Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 8th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to them and vigorously encourage them to accelerate production and construction in a vigilant and mobilized posture.

9 January 1984, page 1, upper half with border, "May the Whole Country Rise Up and Vigorously Expedite Construction in the Five District Fronts": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 008, 12 January 1984, pp D-21-22, "Editorial Urges 'Great Upsurge' "].

12 January 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle To Increase Electric Power Production": States that an increase in electric power, the basic driving force of production, was called for in Kim Il-song's New Year Address in order to achieve an epochal advance in accomplishing the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; calls for the functionaries and workers in the electric power industry to engage in the struggle to produce more electric power, utilize present power stations to the maximum, vigorously expedite power station construction and expansion and strengthen their organizational and supervisory work; calls for creation of the "speed of the eighties" in power station construction after the fashion of the builders of the number 3 ore dressing hop at the Komdok Ore Mine who used equipment and materials in concentrated fashion to wage a three dimensional battle of construction; exhorts allied sectors to lend positive assistance to the electric power industry to produce more electricity; urges the functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council to have factory and enterprise functionaries give priority distribution of coal and materials to thermal power plants and equipment and materials for construction to new electric power plants and thereby increase production and construction in their own units in the long run.

13 January 1984, page 1 upper half, "A New Epochal Step for Peace and Peaceful Reunification of Korea": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 009, 13 Jan 84, pp D 1-5: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Acceptance of Tripartite Talks"].

16 January 1984, page 1 upper three-quarters page with border, "Let Us Become Ardent Revolutionary Fighters Glorifying the 80's": [Gist published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DA_LY REPORT Vol IV, No 013, 19 Jan 84, pp D 13-14: "Daily Urges Becoming Revolutionary Fighters"].

17 January 1984, page 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a Great Upsurge in Agricultural Production This Year, 20th Anniversary of Rural Thesis Announcement": [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-009, 1 February 1984, pp 80-81: "Daily Stresses 10 Million Ton Grain Traget"].

18 January 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Aggressively Wage This Year's Battle With Firm Confidence": Praises the people for their strong confidence and assurance of victory and urges all to rally around the party and leader possessing politico-ideological power, the basis and technical prowess for a mighty national economy; calls for the functionaries and workers to push ahead aggressively with socialist economic construction, brilliantly fulfill this year's tasks and achieve an epochal advance in accomplishing the 10 long-range goals; urges all party members and workers to foster a spirit of self-reliance and dogged determination like the 10 party members of Nagwon and accomplish all this year's tasks in a responsible manner.

20 January 1984, page 1 left center: "Let Us Exert A Great Effort in Nonferrous Metals Processing Work: "Notes that Kim Il-song gave instructions at the 8th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee on achieving 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals production; stresses that with such construction successes as the 10 million ton capacity number 3 ore dressing shop at the Komdok Ore Mining Complex and numerous nonferrous metal production expansion projects throughout the country, the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals will be attained in the near future; notes that when a great effort is made in production of nonferrous metals and innovations are achieved, socialist economic construction advances more rapidly; calls for all functionaries in the administration council committees and ministries and provincial economic guidance committees to display the trait of highly valuing nonferrous metals and using them sparingly; calls for party organizations to instill in the workers an understanding of the party's wishes to develop nonferrous metal processing and to have them emulate the traits of the stars in the films; exhorts the appropriate provincial party committees, administration council, ministry of mining, factories and enterprise party organizations to push forward to fulfill their responsibilities and party policy and thereby achieve a great transformation in nonferrous metals processing work.

21 January 1984, page 1 upper half with border, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Might of Our Revolutionary Party": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, no 015, 23 January 1984, pp D-20-24: "NODONG SINMUN On Strengthening Revolutionary Ranks"].

24 January 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Better Formulate Economic Organizational Work": Notes that under the wise leadership of the party, the economy is developing at an extraordinary pace and thus economic guidance functionaries must more meticulously formulate economic organizational work to accomplish the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and achieve the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's; calls for all the guidance functionaries in the ministries and committees of the Administration Council and provincial economic guidance committees to bear complete responsibility for the work to implement party economic policy, perform organizational work better and become models in this work; calls for formulation of plans in harmony with the rapidly developing economic situation; stresses economic organizational work in key areas such as construction on the five fronts, Sunch'on, Anju, Ch'ongjin, Namp'o, Hamhung and key sectors such as the extractive, electric power and metallurgical industries; calls for organizational work for supplying an ample amount of raw and processed materials in accordance with the requirements of the Taean Work System as well as operating factories and enterprises at full capacity in order to achieve a new transformation in socialist economic construction.

27 January 1984, page 1 center, "The Tripartite Talks for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question Should Be Held at the Earliest Possible Date": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, no 020, 30 January 1984, pp D 14-19: "NODONG SINMUN on Spa Call For Tripartite Talks"].

30 January 1984, page 1 top half, "Let Us Bring About A Great Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction Through the Correct Execution of This Year's State Budget": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 022, 1 February 1984, pp D 16-19: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Proper Execution of State Budget"].

31 January 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Positively Assist the Railroad Through a Mass Movement": States that the railroad is the foremost artery of the national economy serving all sectors of the national economy by delivering materials to the factories and enterprises and transporting finished products from those factories and enterprises to the consumer areas; emphasizes that the railroad reaches out everywhere and is closely allied with the lives of the workers; calls for a mass movement to assist the railroad on the part of the whole party, entire country and the whole populace in order to expedite freight transportation to the five district fronts construction sites and to the factories and enterprises throughout the country; urges the administration council committees and ministries and the appropriate factories and enterprises to strengthen the weak links in rail transportation, particularly such solving such problems as rail and concrete tie production, marshalling yard, warehouse, freight container and crane construction sites, etc.; calls for construction of more freight cars and for the provincial, city and county party organizations to go among the workers to explain the significance of positively assisting the railroad so that they will assist the railroads now as they did in the past when the railroad transportation facilities were strained by rendering more material

and labor assistance to the railroads to enable the railroad to perform its role in achieving this year's plan.

3 February 1984, page 1 right two-thirds page; "Let Us Accomplish the National Plan Without Fail in All Units of Every Sector": States that one of the important tasks in expediting the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland is thoroughly accomplishing the national plan and achieving a tremendous production upswing in every sector; stresses that the extent in which this year's national plan is accomplished is key to fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and achieving the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; calls for unconditional fulfillment of each battle plan on the way to accomplishing the national economic plan; urges the guidance functionaries to see to it that the factories are run at full capacity and that they receive an ample supply of raw and processed materials without regard to whether it be the first or the last part of the month; calls upon all functionaries, party members and workers to achieve once again a tremendous production upswing in the struggle to accomplish this year's national economic plan and thereby brilliantly attain the long-range goals of economic construction in the eighties.

4 February 1984, page 1 center with border, "Let Us Further Deepen ideological Indoctrination Work Through Films": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 027, 8 February 1984, pp D 19-20: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For Ideological Training"].

6 February 1984, page 1 top half, "Let Us Heighten Revolutionary Vigilance Against the U.S. Imperialists' New War Provocation Maneuvers": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 025, 6 February 1984, pp D 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

7 February 1984, page 1 lower left: "Let Us Firmly Give Precedence to Transportation": Quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on the necessity of giving precedence to transportation in the national economy to achieve success in socialist economic construction this year; states that production and construction is at a high watermark now in compliance with Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 8th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, thereby leading to an increased demand for transportation; emphasizes the role railroad transportation plays in the country and the need for military-style strong regulations in railroad operations; calls for the functionaries to organize concentrated transportation and containerized transportation at a higher ratio and formulate cooperative interaction among the railroad, truck and ship transportation and vigorously wage the struggle to implement the party line of three-pronged transportation.

9 February 1984, page 1 upper right: "Let Us Positively Assist Five District Front Construction": States that in upholding the party central committees, letter to all party members, assistance must be given to the construction projects in the five district fronts for obtaining the electric power, coal, iron and steel needed to achieve the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; exhorts all functionaries and workers in every sector of the national economy to recognize the necessity for assisting the construction

projects in the five district fronts; calls for proper organizational and planning work to provide manpower and materials including even coordinating cooperative production to assure success in the five district fronts construction projects; urges the three revolutions teams to explain these projects to the party members and workers in connection with Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the party central committee's letter to all party members so that they will give positive assistance to the construction projects on the five district fronts.

11 February 1984, page 1 center, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Ch'ongsan-ri Method": [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-84-015, 2 March 1984, pp 71-72: "Daily Urges Implementing Ch'ongsan-ri Method"].

12 February 1984, page 1 upper right, "We Express Our Deep Condolences on the Death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 030, 13 February 1984, pp D 6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

13 February 1984, page 1 left center, "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Organizational and Political Work of Bringing About a New Production Upswing": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-015, 2 March 1984, pp 68-70: "Daily Urges Organizational, Political Work"].

16 February 1984, page 1 upper three-quarters page with border, "Let Us Maintain High Revolutionary Spirit As Befitting Revolutionaries Living in Age of Revolution, Age of Struggle": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 037, 23 Feb 84, pp D 15-16: "Paper Urges Maintenance of Revolutionary Spirit"].

18 February 1984, page 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About An Innovation in Iron and Steel Production": Emphasizes the need for continuous production and supply of iron and steel to the five district fronts, to expedite the program to remake nature including such projects at the Namp'o Lockgate and T'aech'on hydroelectric power generation station and to assure fulltime operation of all factories and enterprises at full capacity; states that chuche-style iron and steel bases are springing up and many iron and steel furnace are being constructed recently to normalize iron and steel production and timely provision to factories and enterprises; calls for a rational balance among iron and steel production processes, transportation systems and metallurgical processing plants as well as construction of more furnaces and accelerated completion of furnaces now under construction; exhorts the workers, technicians and functionaries in the metallurgical sector to recognize that development of new iron production methods is the party line which should be implemented without hesitation and they should settle all problems encountered in operating all facilities at full capacity through their own efforts; urges all metallurgical factories to be interested in the types and specifications of iron and steel and secondary metals products and their improvement to benefit the development of the national economy and progress of the technical revolution; calls for the functionaries to manage the factories and enterprises according to the Taean Work System, conducting

periodic equipment maintenance, improving production guidance and strengthening planning regulations and cooperative goods production regulations; urges the mining industry to wage the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" and provide sufficient coal and ore to the iron and steel mills; urges the party organizations and three revolutions teams to instill in the workers, technicians and functionaries in the iron and steel sector the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in implementing the instructions of the leader and the guidelines of the party to bring about an innovation in iron and steel production.

19 February 1984, page 1 top three-quarters page, "Let Us Hold Aloft the Revolutionary Banner of the Chuche Idea and Vigorously Expedite Socialist Construction": Notes that the party members and workers are maintaining a high revolutionary vigilance and are working to achieve a new upswing in production and construction having received the letter of the central committee to all party members; quotes Kim Il-song on further strengthening the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically with the chuche idea; stresses that successes have been attained over the past ten years under the slogan to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea; quotes Kim Chon-il on the need for all cadre, party members and workers to study the ideological theory of chuche and make it their flesh and bones; calls for party organizations to see to it that all party members and workers study all the principles and basic requirements of chuche ideology and to thoroughly implement the three revolutions line under the slogan of "ideology, technology and culture in the requirements of chuche"; calls for all party members and workers to bring about a new transformation in accomplishing the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by vigorously pursuing the march of the eighties.

20 February 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Respect and conserve State Public Property": States that in keeping with the words of Kim Il-song, respecting and conserving state public property is an important work for enhancing the economic prowess of the country since public property is the valuable underpinning for building communism and socialism and raising the standard of living; stresses that respecting and conserving public property is an important requirement for successfully accomplishing this year's economic tasks requiring maximum mobilization of all reserves and capabilities; calls for reverent use of machine equipment and conservation of fuel, raw and processed materials; exhorts the functionaries not to be merely interested in production alone but to concentrate on unit price and consumption levels as well as quality production including per capita production figures; calls for mobilization of reserves from conservation such as fuel, raw and processed materials and waste materials; calls upon party organizations to carry out the "campaign of model machine positions of loyalty emulating the number 26 lathe," work to emulate the film stars, and indoctrination in party policy and socialist patriotism and thereby achieve a new upswing in the struggle for state public property management and increased production and conservation.

21 February 1984, page 1 right three-quarters page, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement Chuche Farming Method and Utterly Conquer the 10 Million Ton Grain Summit": Notes that this year is the final year in the Second 7-Year Plan and the 20th anniversary of Kim Il-song's "Thesis on Our Country's Socialist Rural Question" and in view of the situation which has arisen, a new upswing in production is needed; calls for all to work toward achieving a harvest of 10 million tons of grain to counter the situation which has arisen; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the rural management sector to abide by all the technical norms of chuche farming and maintain a spirit of absolutism toward party policy; calls for intensification of party guidance in achieving the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year.

24 February 1984, page 1 center, "Let Us Accept the Appeal of the Party and Bring About an Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction": Notes that a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the eighth plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee is now underway and socialist economic construction must be performed well to defend the revolution in the midst of the present tense situation; urges all the people to maintain a state of full political and ideological readiness and bring about a new upswing in socialist economic construction in order to crush the brutal challenge and aggressive machinations of the enemy and defend the socialist fatherland and the fruits of the revolution; points out that in keeping with the letter to all party members, it is possible to accelerate construction on the five district fronts, fulfill the 10 long-range goals and achieve the Second 7-Year Plan and accomplish the socialist economic construction program of the eighties; cites the example of the party's appeals during the 1970's including the "70 Day Battle" and the "100 Day Battle" and urges all to give the same ardent response to the party's appeal this time; calls for new exploits in the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" and for all to uphold the letter of the party central committee and achieve a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

25 February 1984, page 1 center with border, "20 Years of Worthwhile Struggle and Advance for the Implementation of the Socialist Rural Theses": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 041, 29 February 1984, pp D 7-8: "'Anniversary of Rural These Draws Praise, Comment': Publication of Theses Noted"].

27 February 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Concentrate Effort and Quickly Complete Farming Preparations": States that the whole country is engaged in the struggle to implement the letter of the central committee to all party members in reference to the tense situation which has arisen and quickly completing farming preparations in a most important task before the rural management sector; emphasizes achieving a new upsurge in grain production in order to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year which marks the 20th anniversary of the "Rural Thesis"; emphasizes that only a little time is left for farming preparations and it is necessary that all functionaries and workers in the countryside must mobilize ideologically for the final battle to bring farming preparations to a close; stresses the urgency of completing such farm chores as seed preparations, humus transportation, seedbed seeding preparations, farm machinery and tool maintenance and repair; calls upon

the provincial, municipal and county party organizations and three revolutions teams to arouse the party members and workers through intense political work to complete farming preparations quickly in accordance with the demands of the tense situation which has arisen without violating one item of chuche farming regulations in order to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the "Rural Thesis" in a meaningful way and achieve the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year.

28 February 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Further Fan the Flames of the Struggle to Create the 'Speed of the Eighties' in Construction on the 5 District Fronts": Notes that the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" in construction on the five district fronts is most important for hastening the achievement of the 10 long-range goals and expediting socialist economic construction overall; stresses that the five district fronts construction projects are the key to achieving the 10 long-range goals and thus the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" at the construction sites on the five district fronts is of paramount importance; calls upon the construction workers at the capital construction projects on the five district fronts to overcome difficulties through the spirit of accepting what is given and obtaining what is lacking on their own; calls upon guidance functionaries to give bold guidance in battle leadership as was done successfully in the construction of the number 3 ore dressing shop at Komdok and cautions that if the guidance functionaries become hostage to established routine they will not be successful; urges all functionaries on the five district fronts to go among the workers in harmony with Kim Il-song's working methods, share their joys and sufferings and aggressively conduct propaganda and agitation work among them so that they will set heroic exploits in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties".

29 February 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Effect Great Revolution in Light Industry": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 043, 2 March 1984, pp D 15-17: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Revolution in Light Industry"].

8446
CSO: 4110/043

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1984

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1984:

On 2 November 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Engage in the Winter Fishing Battle": The editorial notes that the winter fishing season has arrived and if a bumper harvest of fish could be achieved on top of the unprecedented bumper harvest of grain this year, the food supply for the people will reach a much higher level and the might of the country will be further demonstrated; emphasizes that the party urges all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector to achieve a bumper harvest of fish this winter just like the bumper crop of grain which has already been achieved; exhorts the functionaries and workers of the fishery sector to struggle steadfastly to achieve the winter fishing assignments unconditionally and see to it that each day's task is fulfilled on that day; calls for the functionaries in the fishery sector to establish command systems out at sea, give firm priority to fish spotting based on scientific fish detection methods and have all the fishing boats get underway and carry out their fishing operations in a unified manner; calls for timely repair and overhauling of fish processing facilities and for the entire country to assist in winter fishing operations especially such sectors as forestry, metallurgical and machine industries which are to provide the equipment and materials necessary for boat repair and fishing operations.

On 5 November 1984, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Perform Winter Tree Planting": The editorial quotes the words of Kim Il-song on the necessity of carrying out a mass tree planting campaign to obtain an additional 2 million chongbo of forests; stresses that winter is a good season for tree planting like spring and that all functionaries, workers and young students in every sector of the national economy are to appreciate the significance and importance of tree planting and actively engage in the mass campaign of winter tree planting; cautions that hastily planting saplings without regard to quality is the same as not planting at all; urges that all abide by technical regulations in planting trees since tree planting is both for oneself and for posterity; calls upon functionaries in all levels of party organizations and units in appropriate sectors to go among the workers and explain the importance of tree planting and careful tree management so that they will all give tender care to the trees that they plant.

On 7 November 1984, at the center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Great October Banner": The editorial notes that this is the 67th anniversary of the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution; praises the October Revolution for waking the peoples of the Orient from their sleep and bringing the light of liberation to the Korean people; states that one of the fruits of the October Revolution was the liberation of the working classes of the world through the formation and development of a socialist force; notes that the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to achieve the ultimate victory of the cause of Lenin under the leadership of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Standing Committee; states that the Soviet people are now engaged in fulfilling the 11th 5-year Plan ahead of schedule; stresses that the Soviet Party, government and people give firm support to the just Korean cause of socialist construction, expelling the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the country; recounts the high level attained in Korean-Soviet friendly relations through Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union last May and the talks he held with comrade K.U. Chernenko; expresses the wish that the Soviet people will achieve a new victory in their struggle to complete socialism, counter international aggressive policies and defend world peace and security.

8 November 1984, page 1 top with border: "Let Us Further Intensify Indoctrination on the Superiority of the Socialist System": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 219, 9 November 1984, pp D 11-131 "Paper Urges Indoctrination On Socialist System"].

10 November 1984, page 1 right center, "Let Us Positively Support Tideland Reconstruction": Quotes Kim Chong-il on the necessity of proper provisions for tideland reconstruction in order to achieve the goal of 300,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland which is one of the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; stresses that socialist industry exists which can produce and provide the necessary equipment and materials to the tideland reconstruction project sites including freighters, excavators, cement and steel; calls upon all the functionaries and workers of every sector in the national economy to establish the correct position and viewpoint on provision work and realize that the quicker tideland is reclaimed and extended the greater the riches of the country become and the more enriched their own lives become as well; calls for all factories and enterprises to fulfill their arduous tasks; exhorts economic guidance functionaries in all units of every sector to establish systems for giving priority provision of equipment and materials to tideland reconstruction sites; urges the machine industrial sector to carry out periodic assessment of the status of production and provision of such important machinery as bulldozers; calls for the appropriate provincial party and government organizations to carry out logistic provision work in support of the workers on tideland reclamation projects including winter preparations and sidelines and perform politico-organizational work to give ample logistic support; exhorts party organizations on all levels to perform political work for the workers to ferret out internal reserves and make up equipment, materials and support goods to be sent to the tideland construction sites.

12 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Party's Decisions and Directives": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 221, 14 Nov 84, pp D 8-10: "Party Decisions, Directives Implementation Urged"]

13 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us More Enthusiastically Engage in the Campaign to Find New Land": Notes that the campaign to recover 200,000 chongbo of new farmland is one of the important tasks of Kim Il-song's broad nature remaking program; stresses that if this campaign is carried out on a large scale like the tideland reclamation program, each unit in every locality can recover 10 chongbo or so which could easily add up to 10-20,000 chongbo; calls for the functionaries in the county party and executive organizations to organize programs for recovering new farm land during the fall and winter months and go out directly to investigate prospective sites for new farm land and incorporate the functionaries of the appropriate sectors to formulate long-range and immediate action plans and give clear assignments to the appropriate units; calls for the local party and executive organizations to explain the significance of the campaign to recover new farm land to the masses and carry out frequent mobilizations of workers for these assignments; urges the appropriate units to mobilize a maximum number of machinery such as bulldozers for this campaign and carry out project to till land along railroad tracks and empty land through riparian adjustment projects; calls upon the party organizations and three revolutions teams as well as functionaries and workers in all units of every sector to demonstrate their loyalty to the party by actively participating in this project.

14 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Concentrate Effort on the Metallurgy Industry and Epochally Increase Iron and Steel Production"; States that without sufficient iron and steel production it is impossible to develop the machine industry and expedite capital construction nor can one even conceive of overall development of the national economy nor raising the standard of living; calls for epochally increasing iron and steel production in order to carry out the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, achieve this year's export plan and accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule this year; exhorts all functionaries and workers in the metallurgical industry and allied sectors to bear in mind their responsibilities for increasing iron and steel production and thereby develop the overall economy and raise the standard of living; calls for proper organizational work to concentrate efforts on increasing iron and steel production; urges all the economic guidance functionaries in the ministries and committees of the Administration Council to actively perform economic organizational work to increase iron and steel production; urges the functionaries in the metallurgical sector to emulate the working class at Nagwon and carry out a steadfast struggle to complete their assignments through their own efforts which Kim Chong-il highly praised during his recent practical guidance at the Nagwon Machine Factory; exhorts sectors connected with iron and steel production such as the extractive and railroad transportation industries to produce and provide the necessary machinery, fuel, raw and processed materials to the iron and steel mills and mines including excavators, drillers and large dump trucks; calls for party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the workers and explain the necessity

for increasing iron and steel production so that the workers will go out and thoroughly implement party policy on increasing iron and steel production in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality.

15 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out a Technological Revolution in the Light Industrial Sector": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 222, 15 Nov 84, pp D 7-8: "NODONG SINMUN Emphasizes Light Industry"].

17 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us More Highly Display the Vitality of Our Party's Three Revolutions Line": Quotes Kim Chong-il on the three revolutions line being the basic methodology of the party for realizing the historic cause of the working class; emphasizes the conclusion of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee that there is no better slogan than the three revolutions team line and that this line is the shining fruit of success achieved in the past as pointed out at the three revolutions team meeting held last September; states that in order to demonstrate the vitality of the three revolutions line, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be further entrenched; calls for the three revolutions to be pursued as a mass movement and for all units to engage in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; exhorts the party organizations and three revolutions teams to search out those hidden heroic workers who give their all for the revolution and construction and to coordinate this movement closely with the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and thereby achieve mass innovation in socialist economic construction.

[Text published under title: "Let Us Further Demonstrate the Vitality of our Party's Three Revolutions Line", in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-84-073, 13 December 1984, pp 75-77: "Daily on Vitality of Three Revolutions Line"].

19 November 1984, page 1 top half, "Let Us Bring About a Great Transformation in the Extractive, Railroad Transportation and Metallurgical Industries Through a Struggle of the Entire Party and Whole Populace": Notes that coal production which is the primary ingredient in production and the food of chuche industry must be quickly increased and a great deal of ore must be mined in order to accomplish all industrial assignments; states that it is the will of the party to bring about an unprecedented upswing in socialist economic construction next year; calls for concentration of the efforts of the entire party and whole populace to achieve astounding success in their economic tasks; urges intensification of party guidance at all levels and requires party organizations to establish revolutionary measures for implementing their tasks for giving priority to the extractive, railroad transportation and metallurgical industries; urges party organizations to perform political propaganda, economic agitation and artistic agitation projects among the party members and workers; calls upon units in appropriate sectors such as the machine industry and materials supply organizations to provide the extractive, railroad transportation and metallurgical industries with the necessary equipment, materials and cooperative goods and supply them with fuel and electric power on a priority basis; urges all units in every sector to

provide coal and ore mines with small tools and pit equipment through social assistance work; exhorts youth to go into the mines and set heroic examples in difficult and arduous work in the shafts; calls for everyone to uphold the party's appeal to bring about new victories in the battle to give priority to the extractive, railroad transportation and metallurgical industries, rally around the party and the leader and add luster to the heroic prowess of the people.

20 November 1984, page 1 right center, "Functionaries Should More Highly Display the Spirit of Sacrificial Service of the People": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 228, 28 Nov 84, pp D15-16: "Paper Stresses Spirit of Service For People"].

22 November 1984, page 1 bottom half, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the National Land Management Policy of the Party": States that Kim Chong-il's letter, "On Improving and Strengthening National Land Management Work", which he sent to the participants of the meeting of functionaries of the national land management sector, is a document which clearly identifies the way to bring about a new transformation in national land management and expedite socialist construction in harmony with revolutionary development; in accordance with Kim Chong-il's statement, national land management must be improved and strengthened to achieve the 10 long-range goals of the 1980's and hasten the complete victory of socialism; calls for comprehensive investigation and research on national land and resources as the first step toward formulating a general national land management plan; calls for implementation of the Sixth Party Congress's decision on achieving 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation and 200,000 chongbo of new farm land; calls for proper riverine adjustment particularly along the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers affected by the Namp'o lockgate construction project; stresses proper performance of coastline and oceanic management work and erection of coastline protective structures; urges protection of fishery and seabed resources; emphasizes scientific research and waging mass technical innovation campaign and ideological indoctrination work among party members and workers and regular periodic evaluation of the performance status of national land management work; calls for the functionaries in the national land management sector to implement Kim Chong-il's treatise, "On Improving and Strengthening National Land Management Work", thoroughly and bring about a new transformation in national land management work in line with the requirements of revolutionary development.

23 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Firmly Set the Extractive Industry Ahead of the Manufacturing Industry": States that the party has consistently adhered to the principle of placing the extractive, railroad transportation and metallurgical industries in the forefront and as the scale of the national economy has increased the party has firmly placed the extractive industry including coal mining ahead of the manufacturing industry; calls for increasing coal production, extracting much more ore in order to operate steel mills and other factories at full capacity to normalize production and successfully accomplish all the tasks in economic construction; emphasizes that when the extractive industry is given priority, the pathway to realization of the 10 long-range goals is opened and the standard of living is

enhanced; calls for all functionaries in the extractive industry and allied sectors to perform political work and economic organizational work following the principle of subordinating everything to the extractive industry and provide the equipment and materials on a priority basis to the extractive industry; notes that the party has already clearly stated the tasks for developing the extractive industry by intensifying stripping, drilling and the technical innovation campaign; calls for greater efforts in areas with considerable underground deposits such as the Sunch'on, ToKch'on, PuKch'ang, Northern Area and Kangdong districts as well as the Komdok, Musan and Hyesan districts; urges geological surveys, pit construction, stripping and drilling as well as incorporation of large scale equipment, modernization, high speed operation, large aize transportation facilities and maximum mobilization of inner reserves; urges the local party and executive organizations to take on the responsibility for the lives of the workers in the extractive industry to enable them to carry out their duties without any hardship or inconvenience; exhorts all units and party organizations in the extractive industry and allied sectors to intensify political work among the masses and demonstrate their loyalty to the party and leader and enable them to accomplish their militant tasks through their own efforts and produce more coal, ore and logs.

24 November 1984, page 1 left center, "Let Us Bring About A New Innovation in Railroad Transportation": Notes that the demand for freight haulage has increased greatly now that the struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan and the export quota is in the final stages and success in accomplishing the national economic plan hinges on transportation; states that priority must be given to transportation of raw and procesed materials and equipment in order to expedite production and construction in all sectors of the national economy; emphasizes the necessity for satisfying the demand for transportation in the national economy and overcoming all obstacles to fulfilling the responsibility for providing ample railroad transportation entrusted to the railroad transportation sector by the party; calls for an innovation in railroad transportation and substantially waging the "campaign to excee the 18 May accident-free, on-time haulage record" to provide accident-free, on-time freight haulage; calls upon all functionaries in factories and enterprises to cooperate with the railroad transportation sector by providing timely use of railroad factory spur lines and reduction of freight car turn-around time as well as increasing the speed of freight loading and unloading operations; urges full compliance to railroad operational standards and regulations; calls upon party organizations and three revolutions teams to instill in the railroad workers the importance of the party requirements and transportation work and the great expectations of the party in them to accomplish their transportation tasks completely.

26 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Concentrate Efforts And Further Increase Nonferrous Metals Production": States that production of nonferrous metals must be increased in order to meet the increased demand for metals for placing the national economy on a chuche-type, modern and scientific footing and accomplishing the new 10 long-range goals; notes that Kim Chong-il has emphasized placing a greater effort in the Komdok mining complex to produce more lead and zinc; stresses that the ones in charge of

making a greater effort in the Komdok mining complex to increase metallurgical production are none other than the nonferrous metals production workers themselves and the functionaries who organize and direct the operations there; calls for the workers not to wait around until problems are solved but to utilize latent reserves to the maximum and solve their problems themselves; calls for technical innovation in mining operations and reduction in the unit consumption rate in ore production; calls for increased provision of services to the mining operation areas; exhorts the functionaries in the committees and ministries in the Administration Council to see to it that equipment and materials needed for nonferrous metals production and repairs are provided on a priority basis and that pit props, pumps and other equipment are provided on a timely basis; calls for better performance of logistic support for nonferrous mining operations; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to imbue the functionaries and workers with a full understanding of Kim Il-song's instructions and the party requirements for nonferrous metals production and to vigorously impel the economic administration functionaries to boldly push ahead with their work in an aggressive manner.

28 November 1984, page 1 upper right, "Let Us Positively Expedite Next Year's Farming Preparations": Quotes Kim Chong-Ol's "On Further Heightening the People's Livelihood" on accomplishing the goal of 15 million tons of grain, one of the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's; notes that this year, the 20th anniversary of Kim Il-song's "Rural Thesis", an unprecedentedly large grain harvest was reaped and if next year's harvest is to be even greater, now is the time to prepare for next year's farm chores; warns that if farming preparations are not begun now, seed beds, planting and watering operations will be delayed; calls for all functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to be well aware of the importance of farm preparations such as humus production and farm tool maintenance; exhorts the cooperative farms to join forces with the three revolutions teams and to withdraw personnel gradually from wrapping up this year's farming and throw them into preparations for next year's farming; urges all party organizations and three revolutions teams to recognize that farming preparations are not simple chores but an important work for raising the living standard and calls upon them to accomplish all their chores of farming preparations and thereby bring about another bumper harvest next year.

29 November 1984, page 1 lower left, "Let Us Decisively Increase the Production of Consumer Goods by Concentrating on Local Industry": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY report Vol IV, No 233, 3 December 1984, pp D 18-19: "NODONG SINMUN Views Production of Consumer Goods"].

8446
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DAILY ON CELEBRATING 1985 ANNIVERSARIES

SK091030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls for greeting the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding as a great festival of victors.

Recalling that in his new year address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the militant task of highlighting the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding as a great festival of victors and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea has already adopted a decision to grandly celebrate the holidays of this year and effect a great upsurge in socialist construction in the meaningful year of 1985, the editorial says:

It is of weighty importance in strengthening and developing our revolution and our party to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding.

It will mark an important occasion in glorifying the great exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who achieved the cause of national liberation and built the party of chuche-type and in strengthening our party and powerfully pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

The August 15 liberation and the founding of our party were a brilliant fruition of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The country's liberation and the founding of our party in 1945 were epochal events which occasioned a radical turn in our people's lives and this history of our party and revolution.

The grand celebration of the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding will enable us to fully demonstrate the invincibility of our revolutionary cause pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song and led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il: It will add lustre to all the revolutionary gains achieved by our people through the arduous and bloody struggle.

The grand celebration of the 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation is highly important also in constantly strengthening the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il-song, Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors with a river in between.

The Korean-Soviet friendship is based on solid relations of class alliance and comradeship and has a long tradition established in the course of the historic struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and communism.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have supported and cooperated with each other in accomplishing the common cause, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the period of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean communists actively defended the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, struggling for the liberation of the country.

The liberation of Korea was a great victory won by the Korean people and the heroic Soviet Army by fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union developed onto a new higher stage with the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year as an occasion, the great celebration of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation will vividly demonstrate the solidness of the indestructible Korean-Soviet friendship and expand and develop it constantly. [As received]

The Korean people are confronted with the tasks to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding and powerfully accelerate the march for effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction in response to the party's call.

It is an honorable task to consolidate the party and revolutionary ranks in conformity with the developing reality, bring about a great upswing in all spheres of socialist construction and successfully guarantee celebrations.

We should further strengthen and develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

Let us all make a general advance to celebrate with success the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding, rallied rock firm around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

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KIM CHONG-IL WORK ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION PRAISED

SK080926 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 6 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 January special article: "Strengthening the Party Is a Decisive Guarantee for Victory in Revolution and Construction"]

[Text] In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the important task of strengthening the party and displaying its might this year, the meaningful year when the 40th anniversary of the party's founding will be observed.

The document which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published on 8 January 1980 is important to the accomplishment of this task.

In leading the revolution and construction, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always finds the key to victory in strengthening the party, and delineates ideas, theories, and methods to this end.

Thanks to such leadership in delineating the important questions in theory and in practice for the building of the party by the working class and for party activities and in guidance for their correct solution, the might of our party has been strengthened and ceaseless progress has been made in revolution and construction.

The document which was published as the historic Sixth Party Congress was nearing as a guiding principle which clearly delineated the fundamental questions in party work and activities. The document delineated all questions of strengthening the party and bringing about upsurges in revolution and construction, of strengthening the ranks of the party and nurturing party members and working people as revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader, and of rendering proper party guidance over economic work and improving functionaries' working style and methods.

Accordingly, the document has become a powerful weapon of theory and practice in building a revolutionary party and in the building of socialism and communism by the working class.

Since the publication of the document, great progress has been made in the work to strengthen the party systematically and ideologically. All party

members and working people have firmly united around the party and the leader based on the revolutionary ideology of our party; the roles of party organizations over revolutionary tasks have been enhanced; and the blood relationship between the party and the people has been consolidated. In particular, our functionaries, party members, and working people have come to cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary belief and duty and uphold their leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja] with all their heart. As a result, during the past 5 years our party has been further strengthened and developed as a party of iron with invincible might, leading our revolution to victory in all storms. This is proof of the correctness and vitality of the tasks put forth in the document.

The work of strengthening the party must continue as long as the party exists and the revolution is carried on. This becomes even more essential when the revolution faces heavy and hugh tasks.

This is a meaningful year in the history of our party and fatherland. This year, we must bring about new upsurges in revolution and construction. In doing so, we must glorify the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding with a great victors' festival.

Strengthening the party is an important guarantee for upsurges in revolution and construction. The work of strengthening the party is the struggle to arm all cadres and party members with the revolutionary ideology of our party, make them to more firmly unite around the party and the leader, and establish a revolutionary spirit of thoroughly implementing the lines, decisions, and directions of the party.

We must further strengthen our party systematically and ideologically by thoroughly accomplishing the tasks put forth in the document.

The chuche-oriented unity and cohesion of the ranks of the party are a basic source of the invincible might of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should firmly consolidate the party ranks and firmly rally the broad strata of the people around the leader and the party.

The party is a political organization around which party members are rallied. The might of the party rests in the ideological and spiritual unity of the party members. The important thing in achieving party unity is for all functionaries and party members to exert continuous efforts to firmly arm themselves with the party's ideology and to develop their party-mindedness.

Just as the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted, party-mindedness is the unyielding and unwavering revolutionary spirit of devoting oneself to the struggle for the party and the leader and to perform the revolutionary mission assigned by the party, going through water and fire.

Everyone should develop his party-mindedness. This work should be carried out in the entire course of the revolutionary struggle without pause for even a moment.

A party which has invincible might is a political organization around which party members who are loyal to the party and the leader are rallied. The party will be strengthened when those party members who safeguard the interest of the party and the revolution and who always think and act only in accordance with the party's ideology and intent firmly unite around the single center of leadership.

Today, the center of leadership and unity is the party and the leader. Accordingly, there is no more important work in strengthening the party than for all party members to firmly unite around the party and the leader ideologically and spiritually. No matter what difficulty and trial it may face, such a party can lead the revolution and construction to victory, courageously overcoming difficulty and trial.

Today, our people are vigorously struggling to achieve the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. Our party members should be prepared as true chuche-type revolutionaries who firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, who know how to safeguard the banner of the revolution under any complicated circumstances whatsoever, and who struggle resolutely to achieve the victory of the revolution.

When our functionaries and party members are bestowed with such a political and ideological trait and when they unite around the party, our party will become powerful and the chuche cause will be accelerated further.

What is always important in rallying party members and workers around the party by indoctrinating them is to strengthen ideological indoctrination. By giving priority to detailedly and extensively explaining the greatness of the party and the leader, we should strengthen indoctrination on loyalty and continuously and vigorously conduct indoctrination on the chuche idea, the revolution, class, and communism. In particular, we should further develop propaganda on the invincible might of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: By helping party members and workers detailedly understand the glorious course our party has followed under the wise leadership of the leader and the invincible might of our party, party organizations should encourage them to struggle to the end to complete the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Ours is a victorious party that has victoriously pioneered the present age and the future path of the revolution under the banner of the chuche idea.

With the 40th anniversary of the party's founding at hand, we should vigorously conduct propaganda on the history of the leadership and might of our

party by using various forms and methods. Thus, we should help all party members and workers safeguard the party resolutely and follow the party's leadership loyally with a feeling of great pride in carrying out the revolution, following the great party.

The movement to follow and learn from the example of the unheralded heroes is an important policy set forth by our party. The situation shows that this movement has great might in indoctrinating and remolding people and in accelerating socialist construction.

Party organizations are assigned the task of developing this movement continuously to meet the requirements of the development of the situation and to vigorously push ahead with this movement in combination with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and with the struggle to gain the effect of the films.

Socialist construction is the important work of highly demonstrating the invincible might of our party by strengthening this might. Having set forth a magnificent program for socialist construction, our party is carrying out bold operations for its implementation.

The party has been strengthened continuously in the struggle for socialist construction in the 1980's. The party's might rests with the establishment within the party of the revolutionary spirit and discipline in implementing party decisions and directives unconditionally and thoroughly. Because of this, our party has high authority as a militant party skillfully leading socialist construction.

Party decisions and directives determine the direction and method of implementing party lines and policies at every stage. In order to strengthen the party, we should much more fully develop the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting party decisions, directives, and the task assigned by the party, of implementing these decisions and directives without the slightest deviation; and of performing this task.

Today, we are assigned the weighty task of implementing the program for economic construction in the 1980's. In particular, in accordance with the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we should firmly give priority this year to the extractive industry and railway transportation, increase steel production, and normalize production on a high level. At the same time, we should improve economic guidance and the management of enterprises to meet requirements of the Taean work system and should correctly adopt the independent accounting system. Only by carrying out this task correctly can we bring about a new change in overall socialist economic construction, improve the people's standard of living, and achieve the magnificent 10-prospect goal successfully.

It is important for all sectors and units to make party decisions and directives bear good results by performing their assigned tasks unconditionally and thoroughly in a timely manner in today's worthwhile struggle.

Only when we increase the sense of responsibility and role of all party organizations and functionaries can we successfully carry out the work of bringing about a change in socialist construction. The important thing in increasing the sense of responsibility and role of party organizations is to take correct measures to carry out the present revolutionary task and to increase the self-reliant spirit and creativity of economic guiding functionaries.

Party functionaries should deeply mingle with the people, carry out their work to meet the intent and demand of the people, and positively organize them toward performing their revolutionary task. When party organizations and functionaries correctly render guidance over economic work and encourage the people with correct methodology, innovative success will be gained in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/058

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS 'UNRIVALED GREAT MAN'

SK091219 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
8 Jan 85

[Roundtable talk between (?Sin Chun-mi), Ko Hui-chol, and Madame Yun Chong-won: "Unrivaled Great Man," from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Ko Hui-chol] How are you, Madame Yun?

The progressive people of the world are now praising dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as an unrivaled great man and as a guiding star of the world. I think this is a great honor and pride for our people. Would you talk about the mettle of the dear comrade leader, the unrivaled great man, as a leader?

[Yun Chong-won] As former Portuguese President (?Gomez) has said, not every leader is called an unrivaled great man or a guiding star. The title of "unrivaled great man" is indeed a noble title deserved only by an outstanding leader who embodies noble ideas, immortal accomplishments, tested leadership, and noble virtues.

The leadership mettle of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as a politically great man has been fully demonstrated through his practical activities. His accomplishments as a genius of ideology and theory are what I am going to talk about.

[Sin Chun-mi] Have not his accomplishments as a master of ideology and theory been recognized by the world?

[Yun] That is right. We can be sure of this by citing a couple of facts. At an Indian national seminar on the chuche idea last February in New Delhi, capital of India, (?Menkerzhi), deputy director of the International Institute for the Study of the Chuche Idea and director of the Asian Region Chuche Studies Institute, is said to have said: Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding ideological and theoretical accomplishment in having developed new and deepened the chuche ideological and theoretical methods with his brilliant resourcefulness, unique meditation, and energetic pursuit will scatter its rays forever in the history of human ideology. Without knowing Comrade Kim Chong-il's unique ideology and theory, no one can say that he knows Kimilsongism, the guiding ideology of our era.

He is said to have added: At this historical seminar, I solemnly declare that we must establish a study group on Comrade Kim Chong-il's documents in order to more broadly study and spread the chuche idea and his ideology and theory.

As soon as he finished, participants in the meeting, it is reported, shouted "Kim Il-song Chuche" and "Kim Chong-il Chuche" and applauded.

[Ko] As (Menkerzhi) has reportedly said that a study group on Comrade Kim Chong-il's documents must be formed the work of studying dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's documents is now being undertaken actively throughout the world.

[Yun] Right. The dear comrade leader's documents are being published and spread throughout the world in various countries, and studies of his documents are being undertaken actively. The dear comrade leader's treatise on the chuche idea is said to have been translated and published in 145 countries in nearly 10 million copies within less than a year since its publication.

We can say that the number of foreigners studying the treatise on the chuche idea reaches the hundreds of millions. It usually takes several decades, even hundreds of years, before historically-great men have their ideology recognized as a theory. However, the dear comrade leader's ideology and theories violently grabbed the hearts of millions upon millions of people as soon as they were published and are now spreading among them on a broad scale.

A Mauritian poet [name indistinct] wrote of the greatness of the dear comrade leader's idea in one of his poems. Let me recite a sentence of the poem.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is a human genius of ideology,

His ideology is a beacon brilliantly illuminating the shortcut to the cause of independence,

His ideology is an immortal truth reflecting the aspirations of mankind and the trend of the times,

Ho Comrade Kim Chong-il's great ideology, a banner of struggle for progressive mankind aspiring for independence,

The chuche idea, a guiding ideology of our era, will emit brighter rays,

Mankind is on the march toward independence under the banner of chuche which illuminates the whole world.

Voices such as this praising dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are heard strongly from many countries, regardless of location.

[Sin] Now the people are sparing no praise for Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership, is it not so?

[Yun] The people of the world are praising the North as the country of chuche and as a model socialist country.

We can say that what underlies today's astonishing development wrought in the North is the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is honoring the great President Kim Il-song's will. This is evident in the giant socialist construction aimed for to occupy the 10 major prospective targets being undertaken in the North now. The goals are so magnificent and they are simply beyond our imagination. What astonishes us about these goals is that this giant undertaking is now being pushed through at surprising speed under the energetic guidance of the dear comrade leader.

Kollingba, the state leader of the Central African Republic who once visited the North, said that the North today is emitting brilliant rays as a great country because it honors the respected President Kim Il-song and his Excellency [kagha] Kim Chong-il who is upholding the president's will. His Excellency Kim Chong-il is indeed a genius of leadership. Men as great as he are rare in the world. He also reportedly has said: Where various leaders of countries emerged as leaders in their sixties and seventies, His Excellency Kim Chong-il has emerged as an outstanding leader of the people at a younger age. This is indeed a pleasure for the people in the world.

[Sin] The progressive people of the world are now admiring dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the father of the people, astonishing the world not only with his leadership and ideology, but also with his noble humanitarianism.

[Yun] You are right. Holding them in his bosom, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il loves not only our popular masses, but also the revolutionary people of the world--endlessly at that. He is sacrificing himself on their behalf. He is most warmly respected and admired as the lodestar of all the people in the world for this.

Secretary of the Asian Region Chuche Studies Institute (?Gobindra) visited the North a few years ago with his wife. On his way back to India, he unexpectedly took ill and was taken to a hospital in the North. He was operated on there, but was believed to have a slim chance of survival. Hearing this, the dear comrade leader arranged a special flight to send an expert medical doctor and valuable [word indistinct] to him. Thanks to such love by the dear comrade leader, he was cured and became normal, even though he had once been declared dead by a modern medical institute.

While he was hospitalized, he unexpectedly saw his 6-year old son. Taking into account (Gobindra's) affection for his son, who was at home in India, the dear comrade leader arranged a flight for the son to come to the North.

Hugging her son in her bosom, Mrs (Gobindra), crying, said to her son: Thanks to the benevolent Mr Kim Chong-il, your father, whom no one could save, including relatives and even myself, has now survived and you are here to meet him.

[Ko] There are many stories about humanitarian consideration and about love, but never anywhere in the history of any country has there been such noble humanitarian love.

[Yun] Let us hear what (Gobindra) said. After regaining his health, he went to the North once again and there he was invited to a birthday party arranged by the dear comrade leader on (Gobindra's) birthday.

Just imagine how emotionally-filled he must have been at a party arranged to celebrate his own birthday.

He reportedly has said: Sometimes we hear that a dead person comes back to life, but such a thing exists only in mythology. Look, I who was almost dead, am here alive. This is not a story from mythology, nor is it a legend. The dear comrade leader is indeed my savior, the father of our family, and a lodestar to all the people in the world. Thus, he excitedly spoke, it is reported.

[Sin] Because dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has achieved immortal accomplishments through his great ideology, outstanding leadership, and noble virtues, it is no wonder that he is praised as an unrivaled great man, is it not?

[Yun] With the warmest respect and admiration for the dear comrade leader, millions upon millions of people in the world are calling our era the era of Kim Il-song and of Kim Chong-il, lauding the chuche idea as Kimilsongism and Kimchongilism.

[Ko] That is true.

[Yun] Upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guiding star of all the people in the world, along with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of mankind, is indeed a great honor and happiness for our people.

[Ko] I believe that every one of our people should cherish deep in their hearts this glory and happiness and should struggle more energetically for the victory of the revolution for reunification and for the consummation of the chuche cause, upholding the great leader and dear comrade leader until the end of the world.

Thank you, Madame Yun.

CSO: 4110/058

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK081547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Bright Banner Indicating Road of Chuche-based Literature".

The article says:

The work on decisively enhancing the political insight and creative skill of writers in keeping with the demand of developing reality presented by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on January 8, 1980 to the writers who had attended the Third Congress of the Korean Writers' Union serves as a programmatic guideline powerfully accelerating the building of socialist and communist literature.

The work, above all, lays down the task to develop our literature onto a higher level and explains from a new angle the ideological and aesthetical problems arising in putting the literature onto a high plane of humanic of chuche.

To this end, it is necessary, first of all, to properly select the seed, the ideological core guaranteeing the life of a work and a decisive factor determining its value.

What is also important in developing our literature to be humanic of chuche is to create a typical man of chuche-type who, with the chuche idea as his steadfast world outlook, is boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

The new exposition given in the work of the problem of seed search and the creation of prototype as demanded by the times made our literature to give a profound artistic answer to the problem of chajusong of man through the portrayal of the prototype of our time and thus serve as humanic of chuche contributing to the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The work raises the guarantee of the philosophical depth of a work as an important and urgent problem to be solved by our literature and gives a unique answer to what problem it is and what is the factor of the solution.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il teaches, the philosophical depth in literary works means the whole course of creation--philosophical weight of seed, the philosophical profundity of idea, acuteness of social problems, a new search of life, deep and analyzing detailed depiction and free use of language.

The work also gives a new clarification of the problem of improving the political insight and creative skill of writers on the basis of the theory of idea.

In conclusion, the work explains the problem of making the creative course a course of revolutionarizing writers and the problem of party guidance over literature and art.

The justice and vitality of the idea and theory expounded in the historic work is clearly proven by the rich flower garden of our literature that took shape in the first half of the 1980s.

Over the past five years the ideological and artistic level of our literature has been elevated significantly as a whole and many great revolutionary masterpieces with philosophical depth have been created.

All these successes tell that the historic work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon in improving the writers' political insight and creative skill to put our literature onto a high plane of humanic of chuche.

Meanwhile, MINJU CHOSON dedicates an article to the same occasion.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S FOUNDING OF YOUTH BRIGADE

SK090343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formed the "Speed Campaign" Youth Shock-brigade in person 10 years ago.

At the beginning of 1975 he explained in detail to a functionary in charge of the youth work at that time about the nation's railway electrification, building of new railways, construction of power stations, factories, coal and ore mines and about the prospect of great nature-remaking and said that the younger generation should stand in the van of the construction of edifices of eternal value.

He clearly indicated the form of the organization of the shock-brigade and the way of its operation, Saying that the name of the youth shock-brigade to be organized should be characteristic, as it would assume a new look different from the former ones, he suggested that it be called "'Speed Campaign' Youth Shock-brigade".

On February 16 that year, its organization was proclaimed to the whole world at the Kim Il-song Square and a torchlight demonstration of youth shock-brigaders was held there.

That was the beginning of the proud march of the "Speed Campaign" Youth Shock-brigade which would turn a brilliant page in our communist youth movement and youth shock-brigade movement.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il personally called functionaries up on the phone and, sometimes, summoned them, indicating concrete directions and ways for the activities of the "Speed Campaign" Youth Shock-brigade.

Thus it could assume a more perfect appearance as a unit upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has bestowed deep trust upon the youth shock-brigaders, always entrusting them with major targets of socialist construction.

Amid this trust they have built numerous monumental edifices of eternal value.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has shown deep care for the work of the "Speed Campaign" Youth Shock-brigade. Calling at construction sites in Samjiyon at the foot of Mt Paektu, the Wangjaesan revolutionary sites on the bank of the Tuman River and construction sites in the capital, he solved knotty problems and encouraged the youth to brilliant feats.

The decade long proud road covered by the shock-brigade is a history of the energetic guidance and warm love of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/116

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EXPORT TARGET ACCOMPLISHMENT URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let the Youth Exhibit Their Unreserved Loyalty to the Party in Accomplishing This Year's Export Target"]

[Text] The entire nation, loftily upholding the instructions the great leader Marshall Kim Il-song gave at the ninth plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, is now seething energetically with the movement to march forward in order to bring about a new great leap forward in socialist economic construction.

This outpouring of enthusiasm demands that our Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and our youth, who are the vanguard and also the shock brigade of socialist construction, exert more effort than ever before brilliantly to accomplish this year's export target, vigorously launching a struggle to produce export commodities just as they are triumphantly consolidating the people's economic plan this year.

The great leader Marshall Kim Il-song gave the following instructions: "In all fields it is imperative to give priority to insuring the production of export commodities and to improve the quality and the packing of export commodities, to organize overseas transport well and to meet delivery dates without fail." [in boldface]

Accomplishing this year's export target without fail will be of colossal significance in that it will further accelerate our socialist economic construction and will bring about an expansion of friendly and cooperative relations with other nations, enhancing our nation's international prestige.

Exports are production and increasing exports is nothing other than increasing production.

Only if we accomplish the export target can we vigorously push ahead with production and construction and further improve the people's lives, satisfactorily eliminating shortages and deficiencies. Therefore, without exports, we can not talk of imports and we can not think of ceaseless development of production.

At the ninth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, the great leader Marshall Kim Il-song summarized the historic results of his overseas visits and emphasized the rapid increase in foreign trade while pointing out the militant task of accelerating overall socialist economic construction.

Today, the enormous undertaking of socialist economic construction before us demands precisely the accomplishment without fail of this year's export target, putting great effort into the production of export commodities in all branches of the people's economy.

Accomplishing this year's export target without fail will be an important guarantee providing a firm foundation for fruitfully accomplishing people's economic plan this year and also the second 7-year plan, bringing about a renewed upsurge in socialist economic construction, and realizing ahead of schedule the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

It is particularly important that we accomplish the export target well in order to solidify the valuable results obtained by the great leader Marshall Kim Il-song in his visits to the Soviet Union and to European socialist states and in order to strengthen our revolutionary international solidarity, expanding further friendly and cooperative relations with socialist states.

The accomplishment of the export target is a noble undertaking, enhancing the immortal accomplishments garnered by the great leader, supporting and defending the lofty international prestige of the great leader and of the dear comrade leader, and bringing a new turnaround to the expansion of our nation's foreign relations.

Always having concern for the expansion of foreign trade, our party has set forth chuche's guidelines for foreign trade and launched a vigorous struggle to increase exports ceaselessly and to expand foreign trade rapidly, thoroughly adhering to those guidelines.

Today we have the conditions and the potential enabling us to accomplish this year's export target while accelerating overall socialist economic construction.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, the abundant natural resources of our nation and the powerful self-sufficient economy and strong bases for the production of export commodities already built on the natural resources provides a firm foundation upon which we can accomplish the export target.

Our party hopes that our galvanized members of the Socialist Working Youth League and youth will serve as the shock brigade in the accomplishing of this year's export target.

In accomplishing this year's export target without fail, all the members of the SWYL and all youth must treasure deep within their hearts the guidelines of the party and the aims of our party manifest in those guidelines. They must also, like known and unknown heroes acting as one in the struggle to produce export commodities, display unreserved loyalty to the party and to the leader.

In accomplishing this year's export target without fail, there is nothing more important than all youth loftily exhibiting a spirit of absolute and unconditional acceptance of the party's guidelines.

The fundamental key to success in all undertakings is precisely this absoluteness and unconditionality of the party's guidelines.

The members of the SWYL and youth, with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, must loftily exhibit a revolutionary ethos of absoluteness and unconditionality in the struggle to accomplish this year's export target.

The members of the SWYL and youth in all branches of the people's economy, when turning their energy to exports, must uphold the party's aims in their hearts, focus all their ability on accomplishing the export target, and launch a lightning-like struggle from the principle of subordinating everything else to the production and transport of export commodities.

At the same time, they must wage a sharp struggle to eliminate such pettiness as putting the export target aside to bargain or grumble, while struggling to establish discipline which first of all insures unconditionally the export target and opposes all that is contrary to it.

The members of the SWYL and youth must correctly recognize the importance and the significance of the production of export commodities, mobilize without reserve all capacity and potential, and accomplish without fail the daily, 10-day, monthly, and standard quotas of this year's export targets for themselves and their workplaces.

Improving the quality of export commodities is an important task which arises in the course of accomplishing the export target.

Members of the SWYL and youth in factories and enterprises producing export commodities must be deeply aware that while producing even one export item, their work is related to the prestige of the great leader and the dear comrade leader and that they must pour their loyalty into each and every item from a stand befitting a master.

Moreover, it is imperative that we insure that the items we manufacture are the highest quality, suffering nothing by comparison wherever they are displayed.

In order to insure this year's export target, we must responsibly insure on time the necessary raw materials, resources and cooperative production items.

Members of the SWYL and youth in factories and enterprises connected with the production of export commodities, raising high the blazing fire of collective innovation and securing the production first of raw materials, fuel and resources necessary to the production of export commodities, must take the lead in the struggle to send out export cooperative items before the 15th of every month. In addition, members of the SWYL and youth in export depots, export ports and all branches of transport, including the rail shipping branch, must give priority to loading raw materials, resources and cooperative items necessary for the production of export commodities and must transport export commodities on time.

The role of the SWYL organization in the fight to secure production without fail of this year's export target must be elevated further.

Every echelon of the SWYL, mobilizing all the party, all the nation, and all the people and warmly implanting in the hearts of youth the desire of the party to accomplish without fail this year's export target, must vigorously spur them on to display the glory of the vanguard, the shock brigade, in the struggle to produce export commodities.

The functionaries of the SWYL, holding high the party's militant slogan/ "production, study, life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" [in boldface], must charge into the seething battleground, vigorously launching political propaganda and economic agitation, positively singling out model SWYL members and youth in the production of export commodities and ceaselessly raising their enthusiasm.

Thus our SWYL members and youth must create new standards and new records inwhatever export commodity production sites they live and work in, vigorously displaying heroic feats.

The members of the SWYL and youth must more loftily exhibit loyalty to the party and the leader in the glorious struggle to accomplish this year's export target and bring about a new leap forward in socialist economic construction.

9953
CSO: 4110/020

REPORT ON DPRK'S 1984 AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

SK071028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Our country produced ten million tons of grain last year. This is a proud success previously unknown in the history of Korean agriculture.

A high yield was reported from all parts, in plains and mountainous areas, last year. Many counties including Yonan and Sinchon counties, South Hwanghae Province, Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, and Sukchon County, South Pyongyang Province, in plain areas on the west coast produced over 100,000 tons of grain each and the Yongrim cooperative farm in Mundok County, the Kwangchon cooperative farm in Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province, and many other farms harvested more than 10,000 tons each.

Notably, the Yoldusamchon cooperative farm in Sukchon County, and the Pung-jong cooperative farm in Chungsan County, South Pyongan Province, turned out upwards of 15,000 tons each.

As a result, the number of the counties which produced more than 100,000 tons and that of the farms which harvested above 10,000 tons increased.

The per hectare yield of grain rose.

A large number of cooperative farms including the Chilgol and Mangyongdae cooperative farms in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, and the Pukji cooperative farm in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, gathered in over 8 tons from each hectare of paddy field.

Quite a few cooperative farms and state farms reported over 8 tons of maize per hectare last year. The per hectare harvest of maize reached 10 or 11 tons on a number of cooperative farms including the Samsok cooperative farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, and the Taechu cooperative farm in Anak County, South Hwanghae Province. The income share of the farmers also grew considerably.

The Chilli cooperative farm in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, distributed 10.4 tons of grain on an average to each household and the Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, above 6,100 won in cash to each household. Much more grain and cash than the previous year went to each household on all other cooperative farms.

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE PRAISED IN GRAIN OUTPUT

SK081534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Our country has triumphantly attained the goal of grain production under the Second Seven-Year Plan by producing last year 10 million tons of grain for the first time in the history of agriculture. This has made it possible to more properly solve the food problem, secure larger quantities of food reserves and open definite prospect of hitting the 15 million ton target of grain in the near future. The national agricultural congress which took place in Pyongyang over January 3-6 summed up this success with a high pride.

The production of 10 million tons of grain in Korea almost 80 percent of whose area is covered with mountains is a miracle.

The grain output in 1946, the year following the country's liberation, was 1.9 million tons.

All crops did well last year in intermediate and mountainous areas, to say nothing of plain areas.

As unanimously stressed by the attendants of the recent congress, the momentous success registered last year in the history of our agriculture was a fruit of the meticulous and energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying into reality the plan and intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a wise guidance to ensure that the farming was done well last year that greeted the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses so as to attain the 10 million ton goal of grain and demonstrate the invincible vitality of our socialist rural economic system.

Last year he called a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the party Central Committee and many other meetings and indicated the best farming methods suitable to treacherous weather and soil conditions and biological features of crops.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also directed the whole party, whole country and the entire people to concentrate great efforts on the agricultural production

and made sure that all kinds of modern farm machines including tractors, rice-transplanting machines and rice-seedling pulling machines and larger quantities of chemical fertilizers were sent to the countryside and resolved many problems arising in the farming.

Last year our party saw to it that strains were properly distributed on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, efforts were concentrated on rice-transplanting and humus potted maize transplanting to complete them in a short span of time and strict scientific manuring system was established.

And it ensured that green manure plants were planted in paddy and non-paddy fields and large quantities of good manure and mineral fertilizers were applied there to increase the fertility of land.

This brought about a record harvest in the farming of maize and helped to increase the per hectare yield of all grain crops last year.

Our country which has already placed the first in the world in per hectare grain harvest in 1979 further boosted it last year.

An increasing number of the cooperative farms and state-run farms reaped above 8 tons from each hectare of rice and maize fields. An average increase of hundreds of tons of grain was reported by a farm and over 10,000 tons of grains by a county.

When the great leader President Kim Il-song was on the historic visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe last year dear Comrade Kim Chong-il called for doing farming well to show the leader returning from his foreign tour fields visited by bumper crops and led the entire people to a struggle for its fulfillment.

All the farm work was completed in high-quality at an unprecedentedly fast pace.

The victorious attainment of the 10 million ton goal of grain production in Korea last year is a distinguished success achieved entirely under the wise guidance of the party.

The Korean people are sure to hit the 15 million ton target of grain envisaged in the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the years to come because our agriculture is guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/116

DPRK AWARDS 'KIM IL-SONG AWARD' TO FARM WORKERS

SK080421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--"The Order of Kim Il-song" was awarded to seven agricultural functionaries who made a great contribution to the struggle for the strengthening and development of our rural economy and the building of a modern socialist rural community by firmly defending and thoroughly implementing the line and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and scored good results in agriculture last year through their active endeavors for the application of the chuche farming method, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are the secretary of the primary party committee of the Mangyongdae co-operative farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, the secretary of the primary party committee of the Chongsong cooperative farm in Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province, the chairman of the Kaesong municipal rural economy committee, the chairman of the management board of the Sinsong cooperative farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, the chairman of the management board of the Pukji cooperative farm in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, the chairman of the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang, cooperative farm management committee and the secretary of the primary party committee of the Migok cooperative farm in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province.

According to another decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK was conferred upon 20 functionaries and working people in the agricultural domain, the title of merited tractor driver upon one man, the title of merited stock-breeder upon five and the title of merited truck driver upon two.

Besides, those cities (districts), counties, cooperative farms and state-run agricultural farms and stock farms which set examples in agricultural production were awarded the titles of twice guard laureate and of guard laureate, guard first and second classes, vanguard first and second classes and red flag.

CSO: 4100/116

KCNA FEATURES BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

SK091015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--Korea has an independent and modern powerful building materials industry, which helps successfully promote vast-scale capital construction expanding every year.

Korea's building materials industry was negligible when the country was liberated. And, to boot, it was seriously destroyed in the three year war (1950-1953) provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

It made a leaping development in the short postwar period under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Already in the 1950s the gigantic February 8 cement factory was built, a number of cement kilns were rehabilitated or reconstructed on an expansion basis, and large-scale pre-fab part production centers took shape in cities and industrial districts. And a host of building materials factories such as modern wood-processing complexes were built or reconstructed on a larger scale.

The total output value of building materials industry in 1960 was 4.8 times the 1956 figure and 149 times that of 1946, the next year of liberation.

The cement production capacity grew still further in the 1960s, production bases of wood-fibre boards and building materials of synthetic resin made their appearance, and brickyards, metal, stone and chemical building materials factories were expanded and reinforced.

1970 witnessed the production of 4 million tons of cement, or 287 kilograms per capita.

The cement production capacity leaped 2.2 times in the ensuing decade.

20 million tons in the annual cement production is aimed at in the 1980s.

In recent year, new cement production bases including the August 2 cement factory have been constructed on a massive scale and new calcining methods invented to provide a firm guarantee for beating this goal.

General building materials production bases have also been consolidated. A glass rolling shop was built at the Nampo glass factory and a wood-fibre board shop with a capacity of 2.5 million square meters at the Kilju plywood factory.

The technical equipment of the building materials factories has been improved markedly. Industrial television and telemechanics have been introduced at the cement factories and comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production processes are progressing at fast pace in the production of all building materials such as pre-fab parts, wood and metal building materials.

Korea is blessed with inexhaustible deposits of limestone and anthracite needed for the development of cement industry. She has also abundant resources of clay for the development of brickmaking, sand for the development of glass industry, and such building stones as granite and marble.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea meets the home demands for cement, bricks, roofing tiles and other baked building materials, sheet glass, synthetic resin and metal building materials, processed wood, etc with its own products and makes massive exports of cement, porcelainware, magnesia clinker, building stones, etc.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON OPERA--Yongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The Kumgangsan opera troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) on a visit to the socialist homeland performed at the theater of the Pyongyang Moranbong art troupe on the evening of January 8. The performance was seen by comrades Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and other personages concerned. The attendants of the national agricultural congress also appreciated it. The performers put on stage the opera "Mother's Wish" consisting of five scenes and the epilogue. The opera won the acclamation of the audience for its powerful representation of the courageous struggle of the South Korean people and students and Koreans in Japan for the democratization of the South Korean society and independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the end of the performance, a basket of flowers was presented to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VRPR ASSAILS U.S. PLAN TO PROVOKE NUCLEAR WAR

SK081128 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
7 Jan 85

[Station commentary]: "Nuclear Defensive Maneuvers Which Have Become Out-spoken"]

[Text] A 4 January report on NBC Television of the United States contended that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must have deployed in South Korea a new type of atomic bomb known as special atomic demolition ammunition. This atomic bomb, known as the so-called atomic backpack, weighs almost 30 kg and is said to be used by special agents in waging guerrilla warfare in an emergency by infiltrating the enemy's rear, carrying the bomb on their backs.

Arkin, a U.S. nuclear arms expert, contended that about 300 of these new-type atomic bombs, the most dreadful of the weapons possessed by the United States, must have been deployed in South Korea, Turkey, and other areas. This is further evidence that South Korea has turned into the U.S. aggressors' nuclear forward base and their nuclear weapons storage house.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have long been frantic in preparations for a nuclear war by strengthening the U.S. forces in South Korea and introducing huge numbers of nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have deployed around 1,000 nuclear weapons of all sorts and their launchers in this land. It is also a well-known fact that, as reported by the WASHINGTON POST of the United States, the U.S. imperialists have produced some 600 newly-developed nuclear mines, a majority of which were deployed in the truce line area, and have established facilities for a nuclear space war in Taegu. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to turn this land into an all-around nuclear forward base by a new introduction of medium-range nuclear missiles, the notorious neutron bombs, and B-52 strategic bombers.

It is said that the nuclear power which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have introduced is some 1,700 times greater than that of the Hiroshima-type atomic bombs and this power can kill 160 million people, annihilating our people three times. If the U.S. aggressors again provoke a war in this land, a miserable calamity incomparable with the damage to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, will surely result and the U.S. aggressors themselves will be driven to a nuclear holocaust.

Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors are viciously perpetrating maneuvers to realize their plan to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula by any means. This is an unforgivable criminal act and a challenge to our nation and the world's peace-loving people. The U.S. aggressors are attempting to realize their ambition to invade the Korean peninsula and further to realize by any means their nuclear war plan to dominate the world by provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, using South Korea as their base. The "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise which they plan to start 1 February is part of a series of experimental nuclear wars waged in accordance with their nuclear war plan.

The U.S. aggressors themselves are nuclear warmaniacs and violators of peace who pursue war and division on the Korean peninsula, not peace and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists should know that if they provoke a nuclear war in this land, after ignoring the unanimous request of our people and the world's peace-loving people who hope for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, they themselves will burn to death in the flames of war.

As unanimously requested by the people at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw the U.S. forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and immediately cancel their plan for the nuclear war exercise.

CSO: 4110/058

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNITED STATES GETS COLD SHOULDER AT UN

SK071037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--The United States is cold-shouldered at the United Nations, though it ruled the roost in the past. This is a clear expression of the rapid weakening of its international position and an irresistible trend of history, declares NODONG SINMUN Monday in an article entitled "America Cold-Shouldered at UN."

It says in part:

The United States was all along isolated in the debate on some 140 agenda items at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and cast opposition votes alone in many cases.

U.S. imperialism finds itself in the dock at the United Nations, where it ran riot to "punish" at will those countries that went against the grain with it, regarding the UN as a stage for propaganda to justify its aggression and intervention.

The changed position of U.S. imperialism at the UN is attributable to the fundamental change of the balance of forces there. It is a reflection of the change of the situation the world's anti-imperialist independent forces decisively hold the upper hand over the imperialist forces.

In 1945 when the UN was founded, it had about 50 member nations and the imperialist forces were taking the upper hand. At that time, the United States decided on everything at the UN by setting in motion its hand-raising machines.

But, today the UN member nations have increased to 159, more than 100 of which are non-aligned and Third World countries. With the socialist countries included, the peaceloving forces hold an overwhelming majority.

The change of the U.S. position at the UN is also because a majority of the countries of the world stand against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

An increasing number of the UN member nations are conscious that being used as a hand-raising machine of the United States is a most shameful conduct

concealing the U.S. imperialist criminal policy of aggression and intervention and a criminal insult to justice and peace.

Noteworthy is it that the West European allies which meekly obeyed the U.S. imperialists' orders are now looking with nonchalance at the United States being denounced at the dock.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RADIO REVIEWS EVENTS IN DPRK IN 1984

SK311238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Talk entitled "The Year 1984, Which Has Passed With Touching Events That Will Shine Forever in History," from a program called "Compilation of Records"--with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Because our people have powerfully advanced this year while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the wise leadership of the glorious party center, their hearts are endlessly surging with a high pride in and the revolutionary confidence of having displayed the dignity and honor of the nation to the entire world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and Secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader whom our nation has upheld for the first time in a history of thousands of years, and is a teacher and parent of our party and people.

Thanks to the great leader's high authority and his energetic external activities, the year 1984 has been a year of glory in which international solidarity with our revolution has been further strengthened and the dignity and might of our fatherland have been fully displayed to the world.

The date 1 July 1984 will be recorded as a day when a noteworthy event in our national history took place.

Having made immortal contributions to our revolution and the world revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returned to the homeland after successfully concluding a historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. Chongjin city was overflowing with boundless moving emotion at greeting the great leader. Thunderous cheers were echoing in the Chongjin railway station. A historic picture was being unfolded on that day.

The touching reunion between the great leader and the (?great) people was a genuinely impressive meeting between the fatherly leader, who has devoted his

whole life to the cause for the sake of the people, and the people who are firmly united with a lofty ideological will to follow him forever while completely entrusting the great leader with their destinies.

The great leader's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a worldwide festival that demonstrated the vitality and invincibility of the socialist system and displayed the strength of unity and cohesion among the socialist countries, and a historic event that was of epochal significance in even further developing our revolution and the world revolution.

Cheers of "Manse," with which the peoples of fraternal countries greeted the great leader, while admiring him, are still ringing in our ears. Scenes of welcome and pictures of deep emotions, which endlessly surged and unfolded along tens of thousands of ri of streets, are still vivid in our eyes.

In their officials speeches, the heads of state of all countries greeted the respected and beloved leader, and ardently welcomed and warmly received our leader, highly praising him as the outstanding leader of national and social liberation for the Korean people, as an invincible fighter who opposes the imperialists' policy of aggression and confrontation and defends and preserves peace, and as a noted activist of the international communist and labor movement.

On 23 May, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arrived in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, by special train to make an official and good-will visit to the Soviet Union, leading a party and state delegation.

A ceremony to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was grandly held at the railway station compound, which was surging with waves of people cheering.

On that day, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet party and state leaders, warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Kremlin, in Moscow.

The touching days during which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while visiting the Soviet Union, held significant meetings with the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, other Soviet party and government leaders, and numerous workers, and their cordial welcome and hospitality, were genuinely historic days during which a new chapter of traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union, firmly forged with fraternal friendship and revolutionary fidelity, was significantly marked.

Beautiful pictures of Korean-Soviet friendship and moving events, which were unfolded and took place at dozens of railway stations and cities, from Zabaikalsk to Brest, a western border city, by way of Moscow, in order to welcome and see off the great leader most enthusiastically, while free from

precedents and usual practice, were also indeed an expression of the Soviet people's high respect of and deep trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a demonstration of firm unity and friendship between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union based on the relationship of class alliance and comradely friendship.

The great leader's visit to the Soviet Union was a historic event in laying a new landmark to further expand and develop the traditional friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries and was a significant occasion through which the invincibility of the socialist forces and the international communist movement was shown powerfully.

Cheers of deep emotions, which burst forth in Moscow, echoes intact on the European continent.

Cheers of welcome expressed by some 300,000 citizens of Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria; touching scenes of welcome shown in (?Hisarya) and the Rose Valley; stormy cheers and songs of unity and friendship which echoed in Frankfurt/Oder County; grand welcoming ceremonies in railway stations compounds in Warsaw, Budapest, Belgrade, and Bucharest; waves of falling flowers on Mt (?Bastai) and along the Elbe, Dunaj, and [name indistinct] rivers; and songs of loyalty which were sung loudly on the welcoming stages were a genuine expression of the most lofty and beautiful welcome unprecedented in history.

With warm revolutionary love and fidelity, the fatherly leader met Y.T. Novichenko, a socialist fighter and [word indistinct], and warmly shook hands with a worker whom he met 28 years ago. The great leader inscribed immortal marks in the annals of friendship and unity, leaving precious handwriting, which contained a great will, and commemorative photos wherever he visited and stopped. The historic days were, indeed, days of glory which will remain forever in the hearts of our people and foreign friends.

The news agencies and broadcasts of the socialist countries competitively featured the news on the great leader's visit to foreign countries--a historic event--and radio waves carrying these news went on the air, filling space and crossing over oceans and continents. Heads of state and noted figures of countries in all regions of the world ceaselessly sent messages and letters to Pyongyang to congratulate our leader on the success of his foreign trip. During this time, how much we were buoyed up by an endless pride in living in the great fatherland, upholding the great leader!

For this reason, the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee noted, with great pride, that the course of the great leader's visit to foreign countries was a history event which clearly showed his high international authority and confirmed the justness and vitality of our party's foreign policy.

This year our people also marked another touching event in the (?immortal) history of Korea-China friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an unofficial visit to the PRC from 26 to 28 November at the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The Chinese party and government leaders and people warmly welcomed the great leader, who visited China again.

The significant meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; and other Chinese party and government leaders, and touching cheers and songs of friendship and unity which echoed in the Beijing railway compound and on the stage of a welcoming performance powerfully showed the firm will of the two peoples of Korea and China to more solidly consolidate blood-sealed Korea-China friendship, which has overcome all kinds of ordeals, and to fight together forever on the single road of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Despite the brevity of the visit, which was made amid significant meetings with the Chinese party and government leaders, an enthusiastic welcome, and cordial hospitality, it was a significant event during which a new (?chapter) was added to the history of Korea-China friendship.

Indeed, the great leader's historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and his unofficial visit to the PRC were events of great significance in the struggle to defend world peace and to further strengthen international solidarity with our revolution and were significant occasions in displaying the authority and dignity of our party and fatherland to the entire world.

These great achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader will be marked as an immortal tower in the world revolution and our national history and will shine forever.

The year 1984 is also a year filled with significant events in the struggle to strengthen international solidarity with our revolution and bonds of friendship and unity with the world's people. The significant days during which we welcomed numerous foreign friends who visited our country from across continents and oceans this year were felicitous days during which our hearts were surging with pride.

On 4 May, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in the Pyongyang railway station to make an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The scenes of a warm welcome of the Chinese people's good-will delegation, which were unfolded in streets of the capital city of Pyongyang, which was surging with pleasure at welcoming the good-will delegation from the country of [word indistinct], Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin, and other places, graphically showed the firm will of our party and people to bring blood-sealed, invincible Korea-China friendship into blossom generation after generation.

The speech which Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered at a welcoming mass rally in Pyongyang still touches our hearts with great pride.

Indeed, Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country this year was a significant visit that strengthened and developed traditional, invincible friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples, forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism, to a new, higher stage.

The Pyongyang airport, where we welcomed good-will delegations from countless countries of the world, was unprecedentedly crowded this year.

The significant period during which numerous foreign delegations and guests arrived in succession as well as the exciting event in which the great leader met with many foreign party and state leaders this year were the festive events of our people and were significant events illuminating international friendship and unity. Having visited our country, foreign friends unanimously appreciated successes our people had attained in the revolution and construction and extended full support for and firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of our people to achieve the country's reunification.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's high international authority and without his energetic external activities, we could not imagine at all the fact that, since the ceasefire, international solidarity with our country has been strengthened much more than ever before and our country's external authority has increased matchlessly.

This year has been a worthwhile one shining with proud exploits along with great, moving events in the struggle of our people to accelerate an all-out march in the 1980's. Under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people have performed unprecedented miracles and brought about an innovation in socialist construction. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has called on the entire party and all the people to make the great leader's visits to foreign countries shine much more brilliantly by bringing about a revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Following the historic day in May of this year, when he saw off the fatherly leader, who was leaving the country to visit foreign countries, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il tenderly led our working class and people with noble loyalty and fidelity for the great leader during his continuous working-level guidance for North and South Hamgyong provinces in the east coastal area, for the Nampo area in the west coastal area, for many plants and enterprises in North Pyongan Province, and for various sectors in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has implanted in the hearts of our people the feelings of confidence and fidelity--the firm belief that it is the supreme honor and happiness for them to endlessly follow and hold in high esteem the great leader wherever they go, just as sunflowers follow the sun, and to give joy and satisfaction to him. Since the hearts of our people have burned with such a belief and will--with a wholehearted desire for loyalty--a

steel-like base has emerged in the northern region, the five district fronts have seethed, and an unprecedented upsurge in production has been brought about everywhere.

When the working class of the Kim Chaek and Chongjin steel mills registered a new record in steel production while loyalty following the leadership of the party, the working class of Yongsong began to manufacture a 10,000-ton press with a revolutionary [words indistinct] given by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il so that it could demonstrate the might of (?chuche industry). A great change was brought about in the extractive, railway, and metallurgical industry sectors when the fierce wind of creating the "speed of the eighties"--the spirit of our age--was blowing fiercely. When construction workers at the Nampo lockgate demonstrated the might of the speed battle, cherishing deep in their hearts our party's excitement in holding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem (?among the people), tideland reclamation workers victoriously sang an triumphal song by completing a dam for 8,800 chongbo of tideland on (Taegae) Island as if they were keeping in tune with the construction workers.

Having accelerated their farming with a single desire to give joy to the respected and beloved leader upon his return from visits to foreign countries while sowing even a single seed and while cultivating a single rice plant to loyally meet the party's intent, our agricultural workers have victoriously achieved the goal to 10 million tons of grain by reaping an unprecedented bumper harvest this year.

The year 1984 is a significant one that should be remembered as a year of noteworthy events in the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification. This year our people have made great progress in their struggle to achieve independent and peaceful reunification through a proposal for holding tripartite talks, which was once again declared at the third meeting of the seventh SPA, and through a new measure for solving the Korean question peacefully. In particular, we have satisfactorily performed a humanitarian mission based on love for the fellow countrymen by successfully completing the delivery of relief goods for the flood-stricken people in South Korea, overcoming the hindering maneuvers of the splitists at home and abroad.

On 28 September, amid the focusing of many eyes and ears, large ships raised anchor for Inchon port to transport relief goods for the flood-stricken people in South Korea.

Before the cheers of excitement had faded, our large cargo ships left Haeju port in the west coastal area and Hungnam and Wonsan ports in the east coastal area in succession for Inchon and Pukpyong ports, sounding the whistle of departure. Trucks and trains traveled, in succession, to Kaesong and Panmunjom from the capital city of Pyongyang and from various other places, carrying relief goods.

On 29 September, a historic scene took place in the village of Taesong-dong, situated south of Panmunjom, making all [Korean] people and the people of the world greatly excited. Just as a glacier melts and a stagnant stream

begins to flow, trucks carrying relief goods were moving toward the southern region, crossing the Demarcation Line--a bitter barrier of division between the North and the South. The row of trucks moving toward the region south of Panmunjom, carrying relief goods for our fellow countrymen in South Korea, was truly a historic event of the people seen for the first time in the nearly 40-year history of national division and was a powerful demonstration of the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen to alleviate, as much as possible, the sufferings of the people and the pain of blood kin caused as a result of the division of the national territory.

Indeed, our relief step for the flood-stricken people in South Korea is the brilliant fruition of the great love for the fellow countrymen shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has exerted much effort to alleviate the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen, and the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has strived to implement his intent.

The successful implementation of the recent relief step directly demonstrated the might of the self-reliant national economy of the northern half of the republic, which had developed at a high speed, relying on domestic raw materials and technology, without being influenced at all by the economic fluctuations of the century, and the superiority of our country's socialist system. This also powerfully demonstrated our people's might in firm organizational unity around the party and the leader.

Indeed, this year filled with significant events will shine forever in the annals of the Korean revolution as a proud year demonstrating to the entire world the might of chuche Korea--a most dignified, powerful, and self-reliant country that no one can slight at all--and as a year during which the international position and influence of our fatherland was strengthened matchlessly.

Seeing off 1984 with the feeling of pride and hope, our people cherish deep in their hearts a firm belief that, by holding in high esteem the great leader and the great party, they can ensure that today's fatherland, which the people of the world call a brilliant country shining in the contemporary age, enjoys endless glory and happiness, and view a brilliant future. By vigorously accelerating a new all-out march with such a belief and the feeling of pride, upholding the decisions of the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee, our people are firmly determined to make 1985, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of our party, a most significant one in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people, and to further expedite the victory of the chuche revolutionary struggle of our party and people, and to further expedite the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. The future path of our people, tenaciously advancing with confidence in the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, will always shine with victory and glory.

CSO: 4110/058

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHUCHE STUDY GROUP FORMED IN TANZANIA

SK071523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--An inaugural meeting of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee for groups for the study of the chuche idea was held on December 21 in Dar-es-Salaam with large attendance.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The meeting was attended by A. Shija, member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Dar-es-Salaam regional party committee, and other party and working organizations officials and members of groups for the study of the chuche idea.

P.K. Mabiti, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Youth Organization, in his report said the newly-inaugurated national coordinating committee should play a big role in more briskly conducting the work for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea on a nationwide scale.

In his congratulatory speech the secretary of the regional party committee stressed:

The committee must uniformly coordinate and direct the work and activities of the chuche idea study organizations throughout Tanzania, strengthen the contact among them and further develop in depth the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea on a nationwide scale with a view to making a positive contribution to the Tanzanian revolution.

The meeting elected deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Youth Organization P.K. Mabiti as chairman of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee for the groups for the study of the chuche idea, sub-editor for news service of the SHIHATA NEWS AGENCY and chief of the Dar-es-Salaam group for the study of the chuche idea George Sayayi as vice-chairman and Dar-es-Salaam regional secretary of the Tanzanian Youth Organization Ligora as secretary general of the committee.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PORtUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY VISIT

Cunhal Speaks at Banquet

SK080445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, spoke at the grand banquet arranged by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the Kumsusan assembly hall on the evening of January 7 in honor of the PCP delegation.

He said among other things in his speech:

Our delegation's visit to your country signifies another big stride in developing cooperation between our two parties and a vivid demonstration of the friendship between our two peoples.

We Portuguese communists highly estimate the heroic feats performed by the Korean people in the struggle against the occupation of their country by outside forces, in the struggle against Japanese militarism in the period of the Second World War and in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression in the 1950s.

We highly appraise the distinguished exploits made by the Korean people in post-war rehabilitation and construction and their historical achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

We stand foresquarebehind your country's cause of peaceful reunification, the highest national goal of the Korean people. It is the prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of your country to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from the southern half of your country.

We resolutely support the lawful rights of the Korean people.

In August 1983 we opposed the holding of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul and, as its manifestation, the parliamentary group of our party did not go to the conference.

In June 1984 we sternly denounced Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares who visited South Korea to proclaim his friendship with the dictator established in South Korea under the protection of American military occupation.

We Portuguese communists, by condemning this visit which rendered service to the Far Eastern strategy of the United States, once again demonstrated our solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean patriots who were fighting heroically in the teeth of terrorism in the southern half of the country.

With this sentiment of indefectible support and solidarity, we take this opportunity of conveying the fraternal militant greetings of the Portuguese Communist Party to Comrade Kim Il-song and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Great is our joy not only because of our contact with the remarkable achievements, economic, social and cultural, of the Koean people over the last 13 years, but also because the situation in Portugal is radically different from what it was at that time.

When we visited Korea in 1972, the Portuguese people were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by a tiny handful of big monopolies and landlords under the fascist dictatorship which had been continuing for 46 years. In those days Portugal was a colonial power and the fascist government started criminal wars in Africa and resorted to bloody suppression against the just struggle of the peoples in the region for independence. In the later period, a popular military revolution broke out in Portugal, which led to the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

The Portuguese Communist Party which had played decisive role in the Portuguese revolution came out of the underground and began conducting free activities, thus emerging as a steadfast working-class party, a party of the working masses.

Though a great victory was achieved in the April, 1974, revolution, the reactionary governments formed thereafter wiped out the great democratic gains and launched a massive offensive for restoring the rights of the monopolies and big landlords in the past nine years.

But, the working class and peasantry, youth and women, democrats and patriots, the powerfully organized forces, have firmly defended the revolutionary gains, democratic system and national independence under the leadership of our party, their vanguard and organizer.

We are convinced that, no matter how dangerous the present situation may be, the counterrevolution will be defeated, the present government be overthrown and Portugal will take again the road of freedom, independence and social progress started by the April, 1974, revolution, by the efforts of the Portuguese people.

We communists in the 20th century are happy to live in a glorious era in human history, in other words, in an era of the struggle for freeing mankind from all manner of exploitation and oppression, in an era when imperialism is on the downfall and socialism and communism are emerging victorious.

Many socialist, democratic and national revolutions won victories in the past scores of years, a historically short time. The socialist countries have successfully and strenuously conducted a giant work for building a new society.

The U.S.-led imperialists are acting to obstruct the triumphant advance of the liberation movement through their policies of intervention and arms race and of aggression and war.

The truculent imperialist forces, the international gendarme, the U.S. Government in particular, are clinging to adventurous policy with a wild ambition for world supremacy, thus facing the world with the danger of a nuclear war.

In order to remove the actual danger of a nuclear war the world people are confronted with a common task to oppose the U.S. policies of arms race and intervention and of aggression and war as a whole and defend peace in the Far East, Southeast Asia, Central America, Southern Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Our party considers that the peace proposal put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will make a precious and decisive contribution to the solution of international problems.

Our party considers that the anti-imperialist policies and proposals of the DPRK constitute a just and solid foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that the world peace movement developing in all continents carries a very valuable significance.'

While maneuvering to bring together all reactionary forces on one front, the imperialists encourage the reactionary fascist dictatorship and frame up puppet regimes, organize and encourage terrorism with money and rake up as their allies the conservative and reformist forces which are afraid of social progress and development.

Such situation makes it necessary to strengthen as never before the unity of the international communist movement and the socialist countries, the unity of the working-class movement and national liberation movement in the capitalist countries and the unity of all the organizations and forces, nations and states which have vital interests in the struggle against imperialism and for defense of peace and for the right to national self-determination.

Unity means guaranteeing unanimity and alliance in action in the basic problems arising in the international arena at present. It also means strengthening solidarity among all forces which play a decisive role in achieving a progressive development of human society.

From this point of view, we highly estimate the friendly and cooperative relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and the friendship between the Portuguese and Korean peoples and hope that the relations between Portugal and the DPRK will develop further still.

Sightseeing Around Pyongyang

SK080811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--The visiting delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph on January 7.

It was accompanied by Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Going round the grand monumental edifices which had been erected to convey down through generations the immortal revolutionary idea and the revolutionary feats of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the guests expressed admiration at the peculiar architectural style and very excellent presentation.

Then, the delegation went to the Grand People's Study House.

Concluding the inspection, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal said the house was a good place providing the working people with knowledge of science, technique, culture and all other domains.

Noting that many people study at the house, he said this was an amazing thing not to be found in any other country.

Kim Il-song's Gift to Cunhal

SK081111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a gift to Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, at the Kumsusan assembly hall Tuesday.

Present on the occasion was Romeo do Rosari, alternate member of the PCP Central Committee.

Also on hand were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee and Comrade Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY SAYS BRITAIN IN PERIOD OF DECLINE

SK081105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today analyzes reports that the British Prime Minister Thatcher, in her speech on a certain occasion cried that the Malvinas Islands (Falklands) is a territory of Britain and only Britains would decide the future problem of the islands and the British Foreign Ministry published its closure of embassies and consulates in foreign countries to "economize funds".

The paper goes on:

These reports show the miserable position of "Great Britain" in the twilight years of its life and its frenzy.

Thatcher's rigmarole reveals the invariable aggressive designs of British imperialism to keep hold on the Malvinas Islands alone at any cost after losing all its overseas colonies.

The announcement of the British Foreign Ministry shows the decline and fall today of yesterday's "gold empire" which earned profits in an unlimited way through a large number of colonies scattered on all the continents and in all oceans of the world.

1984 was a year which saw the falling of Great Britain farther into a deep abyss.

The "period of renaissance" of British imperialism has long been over.

It is not without reason that people call Great Britain a toothless old lion.

No matter how bitterly Thatcher may cry, looking at the setting sun, history will advance along its orbit.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL WORK HELD IN MADAGASCAR

SK090839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] PYongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the first city, Fianarantsoa Province, group for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution on December 14.

Underlining the socio-historical principles of the chuche idea, the reporter and speakers of the seminar said that the fundamental principles of the revolutionary movement, the social movement of the masses of the working people who create and develop history, were clarified from a new angle by the chuche idea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded that, if the popular masses were to hold the position and play the role as the subject of history, guidance and masses must be combined together without fail, they stressed.

Noting that only under a correct leadership of the party and the leader can the working class and other strata of the popular masses powerfully wage a revolutionary struggle for transforming nature and society and thereby attain the national and class liberation and build socialist and communist society, they spoke highly of the proud successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They stressed that the study of the treatise helped them see better that Comrade Kim Chong-il is the most illustrious thinker and theoretician and the great leader.

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CASTRO-PAK SONG-CHOL MEETING--Havana, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, met the Korean Government delegation headed by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on January 6. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of President Kim Il-song to President Fidel Castro. Fidel Castro expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

NIGER PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--The president of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger on December 28 met DPRK Ambassador to his country Kim Kye-su. The ambassador conveyed the friendly greetings of President Kim Il-song to President Seyni Kountche. President Seyni Kountche expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song. He wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life and happiness. The Niger Government and people are always following with deep concern the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country and actively supporting it, he said. Expressing the hope that the relations between Niger and Korea will develop to be the most excellent ones, he said the Niger people would make strenous efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Jan 85 SK]

GUINEAN LEADER MEETS AGRICULTURAL GROUP--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, met the head of the operation delegation of the Kim Il-song Agricultural Science Institute on December 30. The president asked the head of the delegation to convey to President Kim Il-song his wishes for his good health and long life on the occasion of the New Year 1985. He said His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song was giving selfless aid and sincere cooperation for the development of agriculture of Guinea and the Guinean Government and people were grateful for this and would always remember this. Saying that the Guinean people would study the successes and experiences of Korea in agriculture, the Guinean president extended warm greetings to the Korean people on the new year. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

SOMALIANS STUDY CHONG-IL'S WORKS--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--A lecture on "On Further Developing the Educational Work", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on December 26 last year at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia. A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform of the lecture hall. In his lecture the curator reviewed the whole content of the work and stressed that it is a great chuche-based educational program indicating the orientation and ways for rearing people as true revolutionary personnel and a valuable work giving a clear answer to theoretical and practical problems arising in further developing socialist education. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--The New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song was carried by the Polish papers TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the Czechoslovak papers RUDE PRAVO, SVOBODNE SLOVO and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE and the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO on January 2, the Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP and MAGYAR NEMZET on January 3. The Nepalese paper JANADOOT on January 1 and the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN on January 3 carried it together with portraits of President Kim Il-song. It was reported by the Nepalese paper AKHABAR on January 1, the Thai paper THAI RAT, the Iranian paper OZODI, the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHONKEIZAI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN AND TOKYO SHIMBUN on January 3 and the Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA on January 2. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

ENVOY TO MALTA--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Maltese Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici met Korean Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop on January 2. On the occasion the ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The Maltese Government and people, he stated, rejoice as over their own over the great successes achieved by the heroic Korean people in the work for the prosperity of the country under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader. As in the past, so also in the future, the Maltese Government and people will invariably support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, he declared. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--Kim Myon-ye was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Sierra Leone, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 8 Jan 85 SK]

DPRK-SENEGAL CULTURAL PLAN--Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--A 1984-1985 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal was signed in Dakar on December 27. It was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Senegal and the minister of culture of Senegal. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 Jan 85 SK]

PORtUGUESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by its general secretary Alvaro Cunhal inspected the Taean general heavy machine works on the 8th. The guests were warmly welcomed by the employees of the works. The delegation was accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The guests inspected the Pyongyang metro yesterday. They saw a circus show in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO CHINA--Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom left Pyongyang on January 5 by train for a visit to China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/116

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY FLAYS APARTHEID POLICY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SK070349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday branded the South African racist "regime" as a disgraceful tumor on the earth in the 20th century.

Recalling the recent complaint of Botha, the boss of the South African racists, that the world was interfering in the affairs of South Africa, the signed commentary says:

This complaint revealed the daily growing uneasiness of the racists under the pressure of a storm of protest and denunciation coming to South Africa from all parts of the globe.

The isolation of the South African racists from and their rejection by the world people are a natural result of their protracted barbaric apartheid policy and harsh suppression.

The racist authorities are trying to crush with the bayonet and jail the persistent action of the African people who demand the repeal of the apartheid system.

It is a shame on mankind that nazi-style atrocities are repeated in South Africa.

It is an urgent demand of the times to liquidate the racist system in South Africa.

Only when the racist rule is brought to an end there can the Africans regain their human dignity and their rights as the master of the country, freed from the brutal colonial yoke.

It is with the support and patronage of the U.S.-led imperialists that the racists are still holding out in South Africa. But they cannot withstand the worldwide pressure long.

The struggle of the African people to terminate apartheid and restore democracy is growing fiercer within South Africa. The fall of the racist rule in South Africa is a question of time.

CSO: 4100/116

END